62- HQ-587-A SECTION 1

SERIALS JUNE 5 1968 ONLY

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SECTION 1
JUNE 5: 1968 ONLY

SHAW-WALKER 18-49568

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

0-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

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O'KENSALT

UPI-250
(GUN)
LOS ANGELES--THE SNUB-NOSED REVOLVER USED IN THE SHOOTING OF SEN. ROBERT KENNEDY EARLY TODAY BEGAN ITS JOURNEY INTO THE HANDS OF THE ALLEGED TRIGGERMAN AT ABOUT THE TIME OF THE WATTS RIOTING IN 1965.

THE EIGHT-SHOT WEAPON WAS PICKED OUT OF A LIST OF 2.5 MILLION WEAPONS REGISTERED IN CALIFORNIA IN A MATTER OF SECONDS BY MEANS OF A NEW COMPUTER USED BY THE STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION IN SACRAMENTO.

STATE ATTY. GEN. THOMAS LYNCH SAID THE GUN WAS PLUCKED FROM THE COMPUTER'S MEMORY "JUST SECONDS" AFTER HE WAS SUPPLIED WITH ITS SERIAL NUMBER BY LOS ANGELES POLICE.

THE .22-CALIBER IVER JOHNSON "CADET" MODEL WAS WRESTED FROM THE HANDS OF SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, A NATIVE OF JORDAN WHO RECENTLY CAME TO PASADENA WITH A BROTHER, MUNIER (JOE) SIRHAN, AN EMPLOYE OF A PASADENA DEPARTMENT STORE.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD ON THE WEAPON BEGAN AFTER IT WAS PURCHASED IN 1965 BY ALBERT HURT OF ALHAMBRA.

FROM THERE IT WAS GIVEN TO MRS. DANA T. WESTLKAE, 35, WOODACRE. WHEN INTERVIEWED BY UPI, MRS. WESTLAKE SAID SHE GAVE THE BLACK STEEL WEAPON TO 18-YEAR-OLD GEORGE CHARLES ERHARD IN DECEMBER OR NOVEMBER OF LAST YEAR WHEN THE TWO WERE NEIGHBORS IN PASADENA.

"I DIDN'T WANT THAT GUN LYING AROUND THE HOUSE WITH TWO SMALL CHILDREN HERE," SHE SAID.

MRS. WESTLAKE SAID SHE CALLED ERHARD THIS MORNING AFTER SHE LEARNED IT WAS HER GUN THAT HAD FIRED TWO BULLETS INTO SEN. KENNEDY AND WOUNDED FIVE OTHERS WITH THE REMAINING SIX SHOTS. SHE SAID HE TOLD HER HE SOLD IT "TO A BUSHY HAIRED GUY NAMED JOE," WHO POLICE QUICKLY IDENTIFIED AS THE SUSPECT'S BROTHER, MUNIER SIRHAN.

WHEN HE WAS QUESTIONED BY AUTHORITIES, "JOE" SIRHAN SAID HE HAD NO IDEA HOW IT HAD FALLEN INTO HIS BROTHER'S POSSESSION.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

79 JUN 17 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach

Sen. Kennedy Gunned D[illegible] In a Los

79 JUN 11 1968

Senator Kennedy seconds after he was shot in Los Angeles about 3:20 a.m. today Eastern time.

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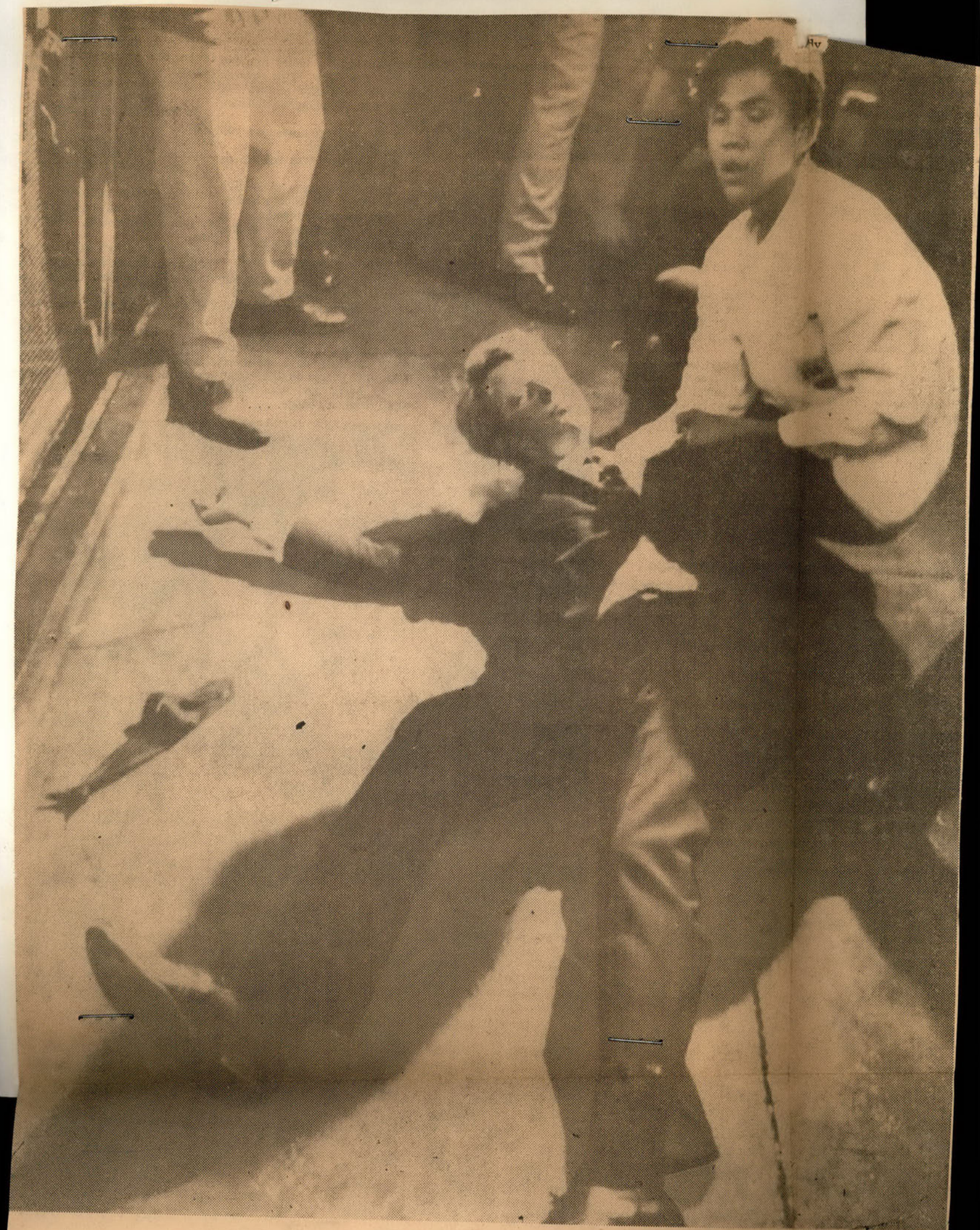

A medic arrives and checks what he can while awaiting an ambulance.

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Supporters rush to his aid.

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They try to comfort him.

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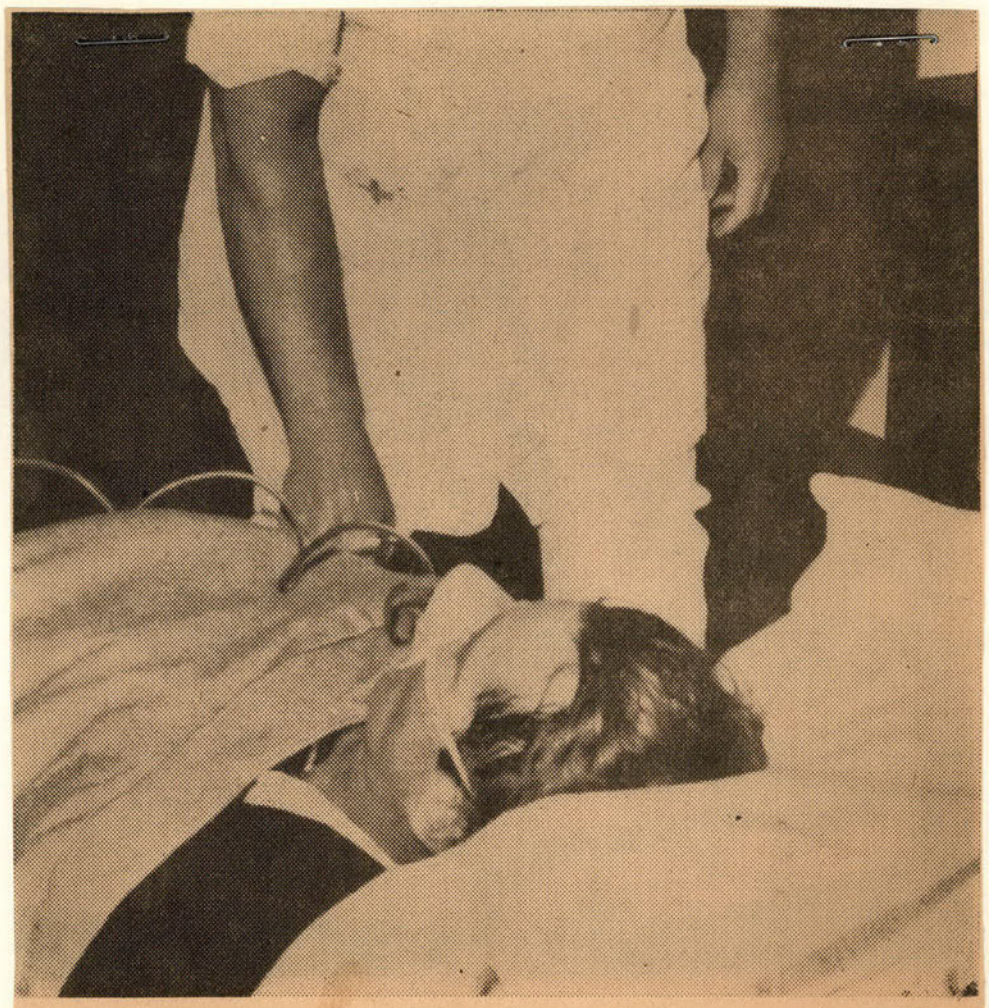

The Senator is taken away on a stretcher.

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UPI-246
CORRESPONDENTS:

THE FOLLOWING IS A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SEN. KENNEDY AND IS SENT FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

WCNS
-0-

SEN. KENNEDY, 42, WAS SHOT AND CRITICALLY WOUNDED TODAY AS HE ATTEMPTED TO LEAVE A HALL IN LOS ANGELES WHERE SUPPORTERS WERE CELEBRATING HIS VICTORY OVER SEN. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY IN THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

IT WAS ONLY RECENTLY, IN OREGON, THAT KENNEDY SUFFERED THE FIRST DEFEAT IN THE KENNEDY CLAN'S 22-YEAR SKEIN OF SUCCESSFUL ELECTIONS.

EVEN BEFORE HE EMERGED AS HIS BROTHER'S TOUGH AND POLITICALLY PRACTICAL CAMPAIGN MANAGER, KENNEDY HAD ACHIEVED A DEGREE OF FAME AS THE RACKET-BUSTING CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE SENATE'S SELECT COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

HE WAS NAMED ATTORNEY GENERAL AFTER JOHN KENNEDY DEFEATED RICHARD M. NIXON IN 1960. ROBERT BECAME THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSEST ADVISER DURING THE 34 MONTHS OF THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION.

THE SENATOR, IN SOME OF HIS RECENT CAMPAIGN APPEARANCES, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE WAS PARTLY TO BLAME FOR GIVING HIS BROTHER ADVICE THAT LED TO THE BAY OF PIGS FIASCO IN CUBA IN 1961.

BOBBY WAS EDUCATED AT MILTON ACADEMY IN MILTON, MASS., HARVARD COLLEGE AND THE VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL.

LIKE RESIDEN

LIKE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HE SERVED IN THE NAVY, INTERRUPTING HIS COLLEGE YEARS TO ENLIST AS A SEAMAN.

AFTER FINISHING LAW SCHOOL, HE WENT TO WORK FOR THE CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. HE MANAGED JOHN KENNEDY'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL SENATE RACE IN 1952, THEN RETURNED TO WASHINGTON AS ASSISTANT COUNSEL FOR THE SENATE PERMANENT INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE.

IN 1954, HE WAS NAMED ONE OF THE U.S. JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S "10 OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN IN THE UNITED STATES."

AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS, ROBERT KENNEDY RAN FOR THE SENATE IN HIS ADOPTED STATE OF NEW YORK. HE DEFEATED POPULAR REPUBLICAN SEN. KENNETH KEATING, IN 1964, HELPED GREATLY BY THE LYNDON JOHNSON LANDSLIDE. HE WAS BORN NOVEMBER 20, 1925.

KENNEDY MARRIED ETHEL SKAKEL OF GREENWICH, CONN., IN 1950. THEY HAVE 10 CHILDREN AND ARE EXPECTING AN 11TH.

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(KEUSALL)

B29A
CROWD 6/5 HC
WITH KENNEDY
LOS ANGELES (UPI)--A CROWD OF ABOUT 1,000 PERSONS--SOME WEARING "PRAY FOR BOBBY" AUTOMOBILE BUMPER STICKERS ACROSS THEIR CHESTS--MAINTAINED A QUIET VIGIL WEDNESDAY NIGHT OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL WHERE SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY BATTLED FOR LIFE.
THE CROWD INCLUDED WHITES AND NEGROES, YOUNGSTERS AND OLDER PERSONS. THEY WERE QUIET, TALKING AMONG THEMSELVES, SOMETIMES ASKING NEWSMEN FOR THE LATEST WORD ON THE SENATOR'S CONDITION.
GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL--AN IMPOSING EDIFICE ATOP A HILL OVERLOOKING FAMED WILSHIRE BOULEVARD NEAR DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES--ATTRACTED THE CROWD DESPITE A CHILLY EVENING.
BEYOND THE GLARE OF THE TELEVISION CAMERAS FOCUSED ON THE HOSPITAL, CROWNED BY A CROSS, THE LIGHTS OF THE CITY TWINKLED MERRILY.
AUTHORITIES MAINTAINED A TIGHT SECURITY AT THE RAMBLING HOSPITAL COMPLEX. ROPE BARRIERS KEPT THE CROWD AND NEWSMEN AWAY FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE. RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF PATIENTS WERE ASKED TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES BEFORE THEY COULD GAIN ENTRY TO THE HOSPITAL.
CATERING TRUCKS DID A BRISK BUSINESS, SELLING HOT DOGS, SANDWICHES, COFFEE, SOFT DRINKS, CANDY AND CIGARETTES TO THE CROWD, POLICEMEN AND NEWSMEN.
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305A
KENNEDY 6/5 HC
SUB AND CORRECT FOR 16TH PGH 3RD NIGHT LD KENNEDY LOS ANGELES 289A: MRS. JACQUELINE
MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS ASSASSINATED IN DALLAS BY A GUNMAN ON NOV. 22, 1963, FLEW IN BY CHARTERED PLANE FROM NEW YORK TO BE WITH ROBERT KENNEDY'S WIFE, ETHEL, WHO IS EXPECTING THEIR 11TH CHILD.
MRS. CORETTA KING, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS ASSASSINATED TWO MONTHS AGO, ENTERED THE HOSPITAL THROUGH AN EMERGENCY DOOR AND APPARENTLY WENT TO MRS. KENNEDY'S SIDE.
PICKUP 289A AT 17TH PGH: THE SECOND MEDICAL

CORRN FOR 19TH PGH 3RD NIGHT LD KENNEDY LOS ANGELES 289A (ADDS MISSING WORDS): THE SURGEONS
THE SURGEONS WHO REMOVED FRAGMENTS OF THE .22 CALIBER BULLET WHICH PENETRATED THE RIGHT SIDE OF HIS HEAD SAID THE PERIOD OF 12 TO 36 HOURS AFTER THE SURGERY WOULD BE DECISIVE.
PICKUP 289A AT 20TH PGH: DR. HENRY CUENO
VR657PPD..

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309A
CAPITAL 6/5 WA
BULLETIN
1ST NIGHT LD 262A
BY MIKE FEINSILBER
WASHINGTON (UPI)-- PRESIDENT JOHNSON, DEPLORING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, APPOINTED WEDNESDAY NIGHT A SPECIAL COMMISSION LED BY MILTON EISENHOWER, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, TO STUDY THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE.
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310A
CAPITAL 6/5 WA
URGENT
1ST ADD 1ST NIGHT LD CAPITAL WASHINGTON 309A XXX LIFE.
IN A SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MINUTE ADDRESS TO THE NATION ON RADIO AND TELEVISION FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, THE PRESIDENT SAID: "LET US FOR GOD'S SAKE RESOLVE TO LIVE UNDER THE LAW."
HE APPEALED TO CONGRESS TO "BRING THE INSANE TRAFFIC IN GUNS TO A HALT" WITH MEANINGFUL CONTROLS ON THE SALE OF FIREARMS.
THE PRESIDENT SPOKE AS LATEST MEDICAL BULLETINS FROM LOS ANGELES INDICATED THAT KENNEDY, A LEADING CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION THAT JOHNSON HIMSELF SPURNED MARCH 31, WAS SHOWING NO IMPROVEMENT FROM AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET IN THE BRAIN.
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311A
CAPITAL 6/5 WA
2ND ADD 1ST NIGHT LD CAPITAL WASHINGTON 309A XXX BRAIN.
JOHNSON TOLD THE NATION THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SHOULD NOT FEEL GUILT FOR THE FATAL SHOOTINGS OF HIS PREDECESSOR, JOHN F. KENNEDY, AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING. BUT AT THE SAME TIME, HE WARNED THAT THE NATION MUST RID ITSELF OF SENSELESS VIOLENCE.

HE BLAMED A "CLIMATE OF EXTREMISM" AMONG OTHER FACTORS WHICH MIGHT HAVE LED TO KENNEDY'S SHOOTING TUESDAY NIGHT AFTER A CALIFORNIA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY VICTORY CELEBRATION.

ALL THREE KILLINGS, HE SAID, "GIVE US AMPLE WARNING...VIOLENCE MAY BRING DOWN THE BEST AMONG US."

"WE PRAY TO GOD THAT HE WILL SPARE SEN. KENNEDY," JOHNSON SAID. "WE PRAY THIS FOR THE NATION'S SAKE, FOR HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN AND FATHER AND MOTHER. WE PRAY THAT THIS FAMILY MAY BE SPARED MORE ANGUISH."

JOHNSON CHOSE AS HEAD OF HIS SPECIAL COMMISSION THE BROTHER OF FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. AMONG THE OTHER EIGHT MEMBERS HE MENTIONED WERE ERIC HOFFER, THE FORMER SAN FRANCISCO LONGSHOREMAN AND PHILOSOPHER, AND ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP TERENCE COOKE OF NEW YORK.

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313A
CAPITAL 6/5 WA
3RD ADD 1ST NIGHT LD CAPITAL WASHINGTON 309A XXX NEW YORK.
OTHER MEMBERS ARE SENS. PHILIP HART, D-MICH., AND ROMAN L. HRUSKA, R-NEB. HRUSKA HAS BEEN A LEADING CONGRESSIONAL OPPONENT OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION'S LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR STRICT GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION.

THE HOUSE A FEW HOURS EARLIER WEDNESDAY CLEARED THE WAY FOR FINAL CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF JOHNSON'S ANTICRIME LEGISLATION, TO WHICH THE SENATE HAD ADDED A WATERED-DOWN VERSION OF ADMINISTRATION FIREARMS CONTROLS. THE BILL NOW WOULD BAN ALL MAIL ORDER SALES OF HAND GUNS AND LIMIT THEIR OVER-THE-COUNTER SALE TO PERSONS 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER.

OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS INCLUDE PATRICIA HARRIS, THE NEGRO U.S. AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG, HOUSE DEMOCRATIC WHIP HALE BOGGS, LA.; FEDERAL JUDGE LEON HIGGINBOTHAM OF PHILADELPHIA; REP. WILLIAM MCCULLOCH OF OHIO, RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, AND ALBERT E. JENNER JR. OF ILLINOIS.

JOHNSON SAID HE WAS APPOINTING THE COMMISSION WITH THE APPROVAL OF CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS WITH WHOM HE HAD MET EARLIER IN THE DAY. SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD ALREADY HAD PROPOSED CREATION OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO FIND WAYS TO COPE WITH WHAT HE CALLED "VIOLENCE ON THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCENE."

THE PRESIDENT SAID ANY GUN CONTROL LAW THAT CONGRESS MIGHT APPROVE WOULD NOT END THE VIOLENCE BUT AT LEAST WOULD SLOW IT DOWN AND SPARE MANY INNOCENT LIVES.

"LET US PURGE THE HOSTILITY FROM OUR HEARTS -- AND PRACTICE MODERATION WITH OUR TONGUES," HE SAID.

"LET US BEGIN--IN THE AFTERMATH OF THIS TRAGEDY--TO FIND A WAY TO REVERENCE LIFE, TO PROTECT IT, TO EXTEND ITS PROMISE TO ALL OUR PEOPLE," HE ADDED.

"THIS NATION AND ITS PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED GRIEVOUSLY FROM VIOLENCE AND ASSASSINATION. FOR THIS REASON, I AM APPOINTING, WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CONGRESS, A COMMISSION OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS TO EXAMINE THIS TRAGIC PHENOMENON."

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"TNIGHT, OUR NATION FACES ONCE AGAIN THE CONSEQUENCES OF LAWLESSNESS, HATRED AND UNREASON IN OUR MIDST," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN A FORCEFUL, BUT SOLEMN MOOD.

"IT WOULD BE WRONG--IT WOULD BE SELF-DECEPTIVE--TO IGNORE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAWLESSNESS, HATRED AND THIS ACT OF VIOLENCE.

"IT WOULD BE JUST AS WRONG--JUST AS SELF-DECEPTIVE--TO CONCLUDE FROM THIS ACT THAT OUR COUNTRY IS SICK--THAT IT HAS LOST ITS BALANCE, ITS SENSE OF DIRECTION, EVEN ITS COMMON DECENCY," HE SAID.

JOHNSON SAID THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRAT REPRESENTED A WARNING THAT "IN A CLIMATE OF EXTREMISM, OF DISRESPECT FOR LAW, OF CONTEMPT FOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS, VIOLENCE MAY BRING DOWN THE VERY BEST AMONG US."

"WE CANNOT, WE MUST NOT, TOLERATE THE SWAY OF VIOLENT MEN AMONG US," HE SAID. "WE MUST NOT PERMIT MEN FILLED WITH HATRED, AND CARELESS OF INNOCENT LIVES, TO DOMINATE OUR STREETS AND FILL OUR HOMES WITH FEAR."

"WE CANNOT SANCTION THE APPEAL TO VIOLENCE NO MATTER WHAT ITS CAUSE, NO MATTER WHAT THE GRIEVANCE FROM WHICH IT SPRINGS," HE SAID.

JOHNSON SAID THE EISENHOWER COMMISSION WOULD STUDY THE "CAUSES, THE OCCURRENCE AND THE CONTROL OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ACROSS THE NATION, FROM ASSASSINATION MOTIVATED BY PREJUDICE, IDEOLOGY, POLITICS AND INSANITY TO VIOLENCE ON OUR CITY STREETS AND EVEN IN OUR HOMES."

JOHNSON SUGGESTED THAT THE COMMISSION WORK WITH CRIMINOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS AMONG OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES TO TRY TO ESTABLISH "WHY WE INFLICT SUCH SUFFERING ON OURSELVES."

"AND," HE ADDED, "I HOPE AND PRAY--HOW TO STOP IT."

SPEAKING OF THE MAN WITH WHOM HE NEVER ENJOYED WARM POLITICAL OR PERSONAL RELATIONS, JOHNSON SAID HE WAS "SHOCKED AND DISMAYED" BY KENNEDY'S SHOOTING.

HE SAID THAT A "BRILLIANT CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE HAS BEEN BRUTALLY INTERRUPTED, THAT A YOUNG LEADER OF UNCOMMON ENERGY AND DEDICATION -- WHO SERVED HIS COUNTRY TIRELESSLY AND WELL AND WHOSE VOICE AND EXAMPLE HAS TOUCHED MILLIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD--HAS BEEN SENSELESSLY AND HORRIBLY STRICKEN."

EARLIER IN THE DAY, JOHNSON SAID "THERE ARE NO WORDS EQUAL TO THE HORROR" OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE BROTHER OF THE MAN WHOSE OWN DEATH BY A SNIPER'S BULLETS HE WITNESSED IN DALLAS, TEX., ON NOV. 22, 1963.

PICKUP 3RD PGH: MRS MARTIN

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323A
CAPITAL 6/5 WA
CORRN 1ST NIGHT LD CAPITAL WASHINGTON 309A FOR 12TH PGH BGNG: OTHER (WRONG IDENTIFICATION OF MRS. HARRIS)
OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS INCLUDE PATRICIA HARRIS, THE FORMER NEGRO U.S. AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG, HOUSE DEMOCRATIC WHIP HALE BOGGS, LA.; FEDERAL JUDGE LEON HIGGINBOTHAM OF PHILADELPHIA; REP. WILLIAM MCCULLOCH OF OHIO, RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, AND ALBERT E. JENNER JR. OF ILLINOIS.
PICKUP 13TH PGH 309A: JOHNSON
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298A
WOUNDED 6/5 HC
WITH KENNEDY
LOS ANGELES (UPI)--NONE OF THE OTHER FIVEPERSONS WOUNDED DURING THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WAS IN SERIOUS CONDITION WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
THOSE WOUNDED WERE:
PAUL SCHRADE, 43, OF LOS ANGELES, UNITED AUTO WORKERS REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WHO WAS IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION AT KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL, AFTER UNDERGOING A TWO-HOUR OPERATION FOR REMOVAL OF BULLET FRAGMENTS FROM HIS SKULL.
WILLIAM WEISEL, 30, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AN AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY ASSOCIATE NEWS DIRECTOR, WHO WAS ALSO IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION AT KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL, WHERE HE UNDERWENT SURGERY FOR REMOVAL OF A BULLETIN IN HIS ABDOMEN.
IRA GOLDSTEIN, 19, OF ENCINO, CALIF., A CONTINENTAL NEWS SERVICE REPORTER, WAS EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED "IN A FEW DAYS" FROM ENCINO HOSPITAL, WHERE HE WAS TREATED FOR A BULLET WOUND IN HIS LEFT THIGH.
MRS. ELIZABETH EVANS, OF SAUGUS, CALIF., A KENNEDY SUPPORTER, WAS IN GOOD CONDITION AT HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, WHERE SHE WAS TREATED FOR A SCALP WOUND.
IRWIN STROLL, 17, OF LOS ANGELES, WAS IN GOOD CONDITION AT MIDWAY HOSPITAL, WHERE HE WAS TREATED FOR A WOUND IN THE LOWER LEFT LEG.
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CRIMINAL

G21A
JACKIE 6/5 HC
WITH KENNEDY
LOS ANGELES (UPI)--MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY, DISTRAUGHT AT THE SECOND GREAT TRAGEDY OF HER LIFE, FLEW ACROSS THE COUNTRY WEDNESDAY TO THE BEDSIDE OF HER CRITICALLY WOUNDED BROTHER-IN-LAW, SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.
THE FORMER FIRST LADY, WHO WAS WIDOWED BY AN ASSASSIN, HURRIED FROM THE AIRPORT TO THE HOSPITAL OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN WHERE THE SENATOR LAY UNCONSCIOUS FROM HEAD WOUNDS INFLICTED BY A GUNMAN EARLY WEDNESDAY.
SHE AND SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS ARRIVED AT THE HOSPITAL IN THREE WHITE CARS. MRS. KENNEDY, WEARING A WHITE COAT AND BROWN DRESS, HER DARK HAIR STREAMING DOWN HER BACK, WENT IMMEDIATELY INTO THE MEDICAL CENTER.
SECRET SERVICEMEN AND POLICE KEPT ONLOOKERS AT A DISTANCE.
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289A
KENNEDY 6/5 HCE
3RD NIGHT LD 253A
BY JACK V. FOX

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--ROBERT F. KENNEDY HUNG BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH WEDNESDAY NIGHT AFTER A BULLET FIRED AT POINT BLANK RANGE PLUNGED NEAR HIS BRAIN FROM A GUN WIELDED BY A JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT AMIDST AN EXULTANT PRIMARY VICTORY CELEBRATION CROWD.

THE THIRD MEDICAL BULLETIN ISSUED 17 HOURS AFTER THE 42-YEAR-OLD BROTHER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT WAS WOUNDED SAID DOCTORS WERE CONCERNED OVER THE SENATOR'S CONTINUING FAILURE TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN HIS "EXTREMELY CRITICAL CONDITION."

THE GUNMAN, IDENTIFIED AS SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, 24, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE WRITTEN IN A SPIRAL NOTEBOOK DIARY FOUND IN HIS APARTMENT: "KENNEDY HAS TO BE ASSASSINATED BEFORE JUNE 5, 1968."

THAT IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIX DAY ISRAELI-ARAB WAR OF 1967.

MOREVF556PPD

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317A
KENNEDY 6/5 HC
INSERT 3RD NIGHT LD KENNEDY LOS ANGELES 289A AFTER 4TH PGH XXX OF 1967
SIRHAN WAS CHARGED WITH SIX COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO
COMMIT MURDER. FIVE OTHER PERSONS BESIDES KENNEDY WERE WOUNDED BY
THE ASSAILANT.
PICKUP 5NT PGH: KENNEDY, IN HIS
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291A
KENNEDY 6/5 HCE
1ST ADD 3RD NIGHT LD LOS ANGELES 289A X X X 1967.
KENNEDY, IN HIS VICTORIUS CAMPAIGN FOR THE CALIFORNIA PRIMARY BACKING IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, HAD SPOKEN OUT STRONGLY FOR THE JEWISH STATE OF ISRAEL AND URGED THAT IT BE SUPPLIED ARMS BY THE UNITED STATES SO LONG AS ARAB STATES DID NOT CEASE AGGRESSION.
KENNEDY WAS CUT DOWN AFTER LEAVING A TUMULTUOUS PARTY IN THE BALLROOM OF THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL AND WHILE TRYING TO MAKE HIS WAY THROUGH THE A FREIGHT ELEVATOR. THE GUNMAN EMPTIED EIGHT SHOTS FROM A 22 CALIBER REVOLVER FROM A DISTANCE OF THREE FEET.
SIRHAN, WHO WAS BORN IN JERUSALEM WHEN IT WAS AN ARAB CITY, CAME TO THE UNITED STATES WITH THE STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT 11 YEARS AGO. HE ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW YORK AND MOVED TO PASADENA WHERE HE LIVED WITH A LARGE FAMILY.
LOS ANGELES MAYOR SAM YORTY REVEALED LATE WEDNESDAY THAT OFFICERS HAD FOUND A NUMBER OF HIS POSSESSIONS AT THE HOME INCLUDING THE TWO DIARIES. THEY CONTAINED 18 TO 20 PAGES OF HANDWRITTEN NOTES EXPRESSING PRO-ARAB AND PRO-COMMUNIST BELIEFS.
ONE OF THE TEAM OF DOCTORS WHO PERFORMED MORE THAN THREE HOURS OF SURGERY TO REMOVE BULLET AND BONE FRAGMENTS SAID KENNEDY "MIGHT NOT MAKE IT" AND THAT IF HE LIVES HE MAY SUFFER EXTENSIVE BRAIN DAMAGE.
ABOUT 5:20 P.M. PDT KENNED'S PRESS SECRETARY FRANK MANCIEWICZ APPEARED FOR A THIRD TIME TO GIVE THE LATEST REPORT ON HIS CONDITION.
"THE TEAM OF PHYSICIANS ATTENDING SEN. ROBERT KENNEDY IS CONCERNED OVER HIS CONTINUING FAILURE TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT DURING THE POST-OPERATIVE PERIOD," HE SAID.
"AS OF 5 P.M. SENATOR KENNEDY'S CONDITION IS STILL DESCRIBED AS EXTREMELY CRITICAL AS TO LIFE."
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293A
KENNEDY 6/5 HCE
3RD ADD 3RD NIGHT LD LOS ANGELES 289A X X X LIFE."
MANCIEWICZ SAID THERE WOULD BE NO FURTHER "REGULAR" BULLETINS UNTIL THURSDAY MORNING.
ALSO FOUND IN SIRHAN'S POCKET WERE SEVERAL NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS OUTLINING HIS TRAVEL SCHEDULE IN CALIFORNIA. THE LAST ENTRY WAS THE PARTY AT THE KENNEDY HEADQUARTERS IN THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL ON WILSHORE BOULEVARD.
KENNEDY WAS UNCONSCIUOS IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL. ASKED WHETHER THE SENATOR WAS PARTIALLY PARALYZED, MANCIEWICZ SAID: "I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT."
MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS ASSASSINATED IN DALLAS BY A GUNMAN ON NOV. 22, FLEW IN BY CHARTERED PLANE FROM NEW YORK TO BE WITH ROBERT KENNEDY'S WIFE, ETHEL, WHO IS EXPECTING THEIR 11TH CHILD.
THE SECOND MEDICAL BULLETIN HAD SAID "THE RESULTS OF A SERIES OF TESTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE MEDICAL TEAM ARE INCONCLUSIVE AND DO NOT SHOW MEASUREABLE IMPROVEMENT IN SENATOR KENNEDY'S CONDITION.
IT SAID HIS "LIFE FORCES -- PULSE, BLOOD PRESSURE, HEART -- REMAIN GOOD." KENNEDY CONTINUED TO SHOW THE ABILITY TO BREATHE ON HIS OWN ALTHOUGH HIS BREATHING REMAINED ASSISTED BY A RESUSCITATOR.
THE SURGEONS WHO REMOVED FRAGMENTS OF THE 22 CALIBER BULLET WHICH PENETRATED THE RIGHT SIDE OF HIS HEAD WOULD BE DECISIVE.
DR. HENRY CUENO, WHO ASSISTED IN THE OPERATION, SAID SEVERAL MAJOR ARTERIES WERE SEVERED AND KENNEDY'S BRAIN SUFFERED EXTENSIVE LOSS OF BLOOD AND OXYGEN AS WELL AS SEVERAL BLOOD CLOTS. CUNEO SAID KENNEDY ALSO SUFFERED INJURIES TO THE SPINARL CORD.
THE SUDDEN SPURT OF SHOOTING CAME WITH HORRIFYING SUDDENNESS AND LED TO WILD CONFUSION BEFORE TELEVISION CAMERAS IN THE HOTEL.
PICKUP 2ND NIGHT LD 253A 11TH PGH: THE INFURIATED
VF617PPD..

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ORIGINAL

PI-229

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES

KENNEDY WAS REPORTED THIS AFTERNOON AS STILL IN "VERY CRITICAL CONDITION." AN AIDE SAID THE RESULTS OF TESTS UNDERTAKEN BY PHYSICIANS "ARE INCONCLUSIVE AND DO NOT SHOW MEASUREABLE IMPROVEMENT."

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62-587-A

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UPI-233
ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES
IN WASHINGTON, AT HIS AFTERNOON NEWS BRIEFING, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY GEORGE CHRISTIAN WAS RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS ANY DETAILS OF THE KENNEDY SHOOTING.
6/5--TS529PED

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UPI-235
ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES
A MEDICAL BULLETIN ISSUED 14 HOURS AFTER KENNEDY WAS WOUNDED SAID TESTS SHOWED NO IMPROVEMENT IN KENNEDY'S "EXTREMELY CRITICAL" CONDITION.
KENNEDY REMAINED UNCONSCIOUS IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL. THE SECOND BULLETIN SINCE HIS OPERATION SAID "THE RESULTS OF A SERIES OF TESTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE MEDICAL TEAM ARE INCONCLUSIVE AND DO NOT SHOW MEASUREABLE IMPROVEMENT IN SENATOR KENNEDY'S CONDITION."
IT SAID HIS "LIFE FORCES -- PULSE, BLOOD PRESSURE, HEART -- REMAIN GOOD." KENNEDY CONTINUED TO SHOW THE ABILITY TO BREATHE ON HIS OWN ALTHOUGH HIS BREATHING REMAINED ASSISTED BY A RESUSCITATOR.
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UPI-242

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES

PRESS SECRETARY MANCIEWICZ READ THE SECOND MEDICAL BULLETIN AND THEN ANSWERED QUESTIONS.

ASKED WHETHER FURTHER SURGERY WAS ENVISIONED, MANCIEWICZ SAID "NOT AT THIS TIME." HE SAID KENNEDY REMAINED UNCONSCIOUS.

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UPI-245
ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES
MANCIEWICZ SAID THE TESTS HAD INCLUDED X-RAYS AND ELECTRO-ENCEPHALOGRAPHS.
HE SAID A SECOND BULLET, INTACT, WAS STILL LODGED AT THE BACK OF KENNEDY'S NECK BUT THAT IT PRESENTED NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.
THE BULLET WHICH ENTERED HIS SKULL FRAGMENTED. MOST WAS REMOVED BUT A SMALL FRAGMENT WAS STILL IN THE MID-SKULL AREA.
IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, MANCIEWICZ SAID THAT THE PROTECTION OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS NOT OFFERED TO THE SENATOR AND THEREFORE IT COULD NOT BE SAID THAT IT WAS REFUSED.
POLICE CHIEF REDDIN HAD BEEN ASKED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE EARLIER IN THE DAY WHY LOS ANGELES POLICE WERE NOT ASSIGNED.
"SENATOR KENNEDY DID NOT WANT SECURITY FROM THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT," HE SAID.
HE SAID THAT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, WHEN PROBLEMS DEVELOPED, ASSISTANCE HAD BEEN OFFERED BUT THE KENNEDY PEOPLE REFUSED IT.
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OKENSALT

UPI-226
CORRECTION:
IN JACKIE, NEW YORK (UPI-218) MAKE LAST PGH:
RADZIWILL GRASPED MRS. KENNEDY'S ARM FIRMLY AS THEY WALKED TO A TWIN-ENGINE JET PUT AT THEIR DISPOSAL FOR THE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA BY IBM CHAIRMAN THOMAS J. WATSON JR. THEY TOOK OFF AT 3:45 P.M., A LITTLE MORE THAN 12 HOURS AFTER KENNEDY WAS CRITICALLY WOUNDED.

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62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 14 1968

79 JUN 14 1968

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OKEUSALT

UPI-263
(COUNCIL)
UNITED NATIONS--THE SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT ADJOURNED AN URGENT MEETING ON THE LATEST MIDDLE EAST FLAREUP IN RESPECT TO SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, WHO WAS SHOT BY A MAN IDENTIFIED AS A JORDANIAN.

THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT OCCURRED ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUNE 5-10 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR.

BEFORE POSTPONING DISCUSSION OF BORDER FIGHTING BETWEEN ISRAEL AND JORDAN THAT ERUPTED TUESDAY, THE COUNCIL EXPRESSED ITS "SENSE OF SHOCK AND DEEP SORROW" AT THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE BROTHER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT FOR JUNE, READ A TELEGRAM HE SENT TO MRS. ETHEL KENNEDY ON BEHALF OF THE 15-NATION BODY.

IT CONVEYED THE "SENSE OF SHOCK AND DEEP SORROW WHICH ALL MEMBERS FEEL AT THE GRIEVOUS NEWS OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE YOUR HUSBAND.

"SENATOR KENNEDY'S SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS PURPOSES OF PEACE IS KNOWN AND RESPECTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL JOIN ME (GOLDBERG) IN HOPING AND PRAYING FOR HIM AND IN PROFOUND SYMPATHY FOR YOU AND FOR THE ENTIRE KENNEDY FAMILY."

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295A
REAGAN 6-5 SX
WITH KENNEDY
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. (UPI)--GOV. RONALD REAGAN WEDNESDAY CONDEMNED THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY AS AN EXAMPLE OF A LAWLESS ATTITUDE "SPURRED BY DEMOGOGIC AND IRRESPONSIBLE WORDS OF SO-CALLED LEADERS IN AND OUT OF PUBLIC OFFICE."
THE GOVERNOR EXTENDED TO KENNEDY'S WIFE AND FAMILY ON BEHALF OF CALIFORNIANS "OUR DEEP SYMPATHY" AND OFFERED THEM FULL RESOURCES OF THE STATE "IN THIS TIME OF GREAT NEED."
REAGAN REFUSED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TO IDENTIFY THE "SO-CALLED LEADERS."
IN A PREPARED STATEMENT READ TO HIS SECOND FORMAL PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE DAY, REAGAN SAID: "THE AVERAGE MAN, DECENT, LAW-ABIDING, GOD-FEARING, IS AS DISTURBED AND WORRIED AS YOU AND & ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED.
"HE, AND ALL OF US, ARE THE VICTIMS OF AN ATTITUDE THAT HAS BEEN GROWING IN OUR LAND FOR

IN A PREPARED STATEMENT READ TO HIS SECOND FORMAL PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE DAY, REAGAN SAID: "THE AVERAGE MAN, DECENT, LAW-ABIDING, GOD-FEARING, IS AS DISTURBED AND WORRIED AS YOU AND I ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED.
"HE, AND ALL OF US, ARE THE VICTIMS OF AN ATTITUDE THAT HAS BEEN GROWING IN OUR LAND FOR NEARLY A DECADE--AN ATTITUDE THAT SAYS A MAN CAN CHOOSE THE LAWS HE MUST OBEY, THAT HE CAN TAKE THE LAW INTO HIS OWN HANDS, THAT CRIME DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN PUNISHMENT."
"THIS ATTITUDE HAS BEEN SPURRED BY DEMAGOGIC AND IRRESPONSIBLE WORKS OF SO-CALLED LEADERS IN AND OUT OF PUBLIC OFFICE AND IT HAS BEEN HELPED ALONG BY SOME IN PLACES OF AUTHORITY WHO ARE FEARFUL OF THE WRONG, BUT TIMID ABOUT STANDING FOR WHAT IS RIGHT."
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UPI-271
(NIXON).
NEW YORK--RICHARD M. NIXON, CONTENDER FOR THE GOP PRESIDENTIAL NOKINATION, CANCELED HIS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE WEEK AND REMAINED IN SECLUSION IN HIS FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENT UNDER THE GUARD OF SIX SECRET SERVICE MEN IN THE WAKE OF THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.
THE SECRET SERVICE AGENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO NIXON ON ORDER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, WHO DECIDED ALL PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS SHOULD BE PUT UNDER PROTECTIVE GUARD. THEY ARRIVED AT THE NIXON APARTMENT ABOUT SIX HOURS AFTER KENNEDY WAS GUNNED DOWN IN LOS ANGELES.
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UPI-264
(RECORD)
NEW YORK--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WAS SHOT WHILE HE WAS BEING INTERVIEWED FOR THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM ON TAPE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION TTEMPT.

KENNEDY WAS TALKING TO ANDREW WEST, A MUTUA CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS COVERING THE KENNEDY VICTORY PARTY IN LOS ANGELES FOR STATION KRKD IN LOS ANGELES AND THE MUTUAL NETWORK.

THE RECORDING WAS FIRST AIRED ON THE NETWORK AT 7 A.M. EDT. AGAINST A CHEERING BACKGROUND OF KENNEDY BACKERS, WEST ASKED: "HOW ARE YOU GOING TO COUNTER MR. HUMPHREY AND HIS BACKGROUNDING YOU AS FAR AS THE DELEGATE VOTES GO?"

KENNEDY REPLIED--"IT JUST GOES BACK TO THE STRUGGLE FOR IT..." AT THIS POINT HIS VOICE CHOKED OFF AND THERE WAS THE BACKGROUND NOISE OF A GUNSHOT. THE CROWD STARTED TO SCREAM. WEST IN A HIGHLY EMOTIONAL VOICE CONTINUED TO REPORT AND DESCRIBE THE SCENE. WEST SHOUTED DIREECTIONS TO BYSTANDERS, ORDERING THEM TO DISARM THE ASSAILANT AND TO CLOSE THE DOORS TO THE ANTEROOM.

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29 JUN 14 1968

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286A

GRIECO 6/5 HCE

WITH KENNEDY

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--"IS EVERYBODY OKAY? IS PAUL ALL RIGHT?"

THESE WERE THE WORDS THAT SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY UTTERED SECONDS BEFORE LAPSING INTO UNCONSCIUSNESS EARLY WEDNESDAY, ACCORDING TO PAUL GRIECO, 21, WOODBURY COLLEGE SENIOR.

GRIECO WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO EXTEND AID TO KENNEDY AFTER THE SENATOR WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL. HE HELD KENNEDY'S BLEEDING HEAD IN HIS HANDS UNTIL AN AMBULANCE CREW ARRIVED.

"KENNEDY'S FIRST THOUGHTS WERE FOR THE OTHER WOUNDED," GRIECO SAID. "KENNEDY SAID, 'IS EVERYBODY OKAY? IS PAUL ALL RIGHT?"

KENNEDY WAS REFERRING TO PAUL SCHRADE, A UNION OFFICIAL WHO SUFFERED A SCALP WOUND IN THE SHOOTING. SCHRADE WAS A FEW STEPS BEHIND THE SENATOR WHEN THE SHOOTING OCCURRED.

"I TOLD HIM EVERYBODY WAS OKAY AND YOU'RE GOING TO BE OKAY--JUST LIE STILL" SAID GRIECO. "THEN I HELD HIS HEAD BEACUSE I THOUGHT HE SHOULDN'T BE LYING DOWN LIKE THAT. I THOUGHT HE WOULD BLLED LESS IF I HELD HIS HEAD UP A LITTLE."

GRIECO OF ONTARIO, CALIF., SAID KENNEDY "WAS AT THE HEIGH OF HIS CONSCIUSNESS" WHEN HE EXPRESSED CONCERN FOR THE OTHERS.

"HE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE IN TOO MUCH PAIN, ALTHOUGH I COULD SEE THE WOUND IN HIS HEAD CLEARLY, HE WASN'T BLEEDING A GREAT DEAL," GRIECO RECALLED. "ALL I COULD THINK OF WAS TRYING TO HELP THE MAN AND KEEP PEOPLE BACK AS MUCH AS I COULD."

GRIECO SAID THE GUN "SOUNDED LIKE A KID'S CAPGUN GOING OFF VERY FAST. THE NEXT THING I KNEW I WAS BY KENNEDY'S SIDE TRYING TO HELP."

GRIECO, EMPLOYED AS A PART-TIME BOOKKEEPER WITH A LOS ANGELES CONSTRUCTION FIRM WHILE GOING TO COLLEGE, SAID HE AND A FRIEND WHO LIVES NEARBY DECIDED TO "LOOK IN AT THE PARTY IN THE HOTEL." GRIECO SAID HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

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Suspect Held in Assassination Attempt

RFK Is 'Extremely Critical'

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (UPI) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the head and neck and critically wounded early today as he left a jubilant primary election celebration. After nearly four hours of surgery doctors said his condition was "extremely critical."

A team of surgeons removed bullet fragments from his head but did not take out a bullet still lodged in his neck. Until the operation he was able to breathe only with assistance, and the doctors warned that the Senator might have suffered impairment of the blood supply to the part of the brain that governs the eye track, the level of consciousness and, indirectly, his speech.

The next 12 to 36 hours will be critical, a medical report said.

The Senator's press aide, Frank Manciewicz said Sen. Kennedy had been returned to the intensive care room and that his condition was "extremely critical."

FRAGMENT REMAINS

"The vital signs remain about as they were except he is now breathing on his own which he was not prior to surgery. All but one fragment of the bullet has been removed from the head injury. There is still one bullet apparently somewhere in the back of his neck altho this is not regarded as a major problem.

"Senator Kennedy lost a considerable amount of blood as a result of the bullet which entered and passed thru the mastoid bone on the right side of his head and some of the fragments of bullet and bone went toward the brain stem.

The 42-year-old New York Senator was shot from about three feet away. Three Kennedy aides subdued a swarthy man in his 20's. He was later turned over to the police.

Five other persons in the crowd were wounded.

Sen. Kennedy's wife Ethel, who is expecting their 11th child, was not hurt. She bent over her husband as he lay bleeding from the wounds, one near his right ear and another in his shoulder, whispereng to him and trying to console him.

Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Los Angeles, Calif.
6/5/68

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News page 2
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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OTHERS INJURED

The others hit by the burst of gunfire were Paul Schrade, a Steelworkers Union official; Bill Weisel, a television newsman, and Ira Goldstein, 19, a radio newsman; Irwin Stroll, 17, and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans.

Mr. Schrade, who had been on the platform earlier with Sen. Kennedy, suffered a scalp wound but was reported in good condition. Mr. Weisel, 30, of 2700 Upton-st nw, Washington, suffered a serious abdominal wound, while Mr. Goldstein, 19, was wounded in the back and leg but was in good condition. Mrs. Evans had a scalp wound and Mr. Stroll was hit in the leg.

Sen. Kennedy had come down from his suite in the Ambassador Hotel to claim victory and to speak to his supporters massed before TV cameras in the Embassy room.

"I think all these primaries have indicated it is quite clear that we can work together in the last analysis and that what has been going on the last three years, the divisions, violence, disenchantment with society between black and white, poor and affluent can be healed," he said.

FLYING WEDGE

Then Sen. Kennedy left the podium and was pushing his way thru hand-shaking and cheering supporters with a sort of flying wedge led by his aide, Bill Barry, a former FBI man; Roosevelt Grier, a 300-pound tackle for the Los Angles Rams football team, and Rafer Johnson, former Olympic Decathlon champion.

They headed into a corridor leading to a hotel kitchen, seeking to get on a freight elevator and go back to the suite. Sen. Kennedy was shaking hands with a young busboy near a row of refrigerators when the shots began ringing out "like a string of Chinese firecrackers."

Los Angeles Times Photographer-reporter Boris Yaro was standing a few feet away.

"Kennedy backed up against the kitchen freezers as the gunman fired at him at point-blank range," he said. "He cringed and threw his hands up over his face.

"I turned around and saw Kennedy lying on the floor. Blood seemed to be pouring out of a wound in his head or ear. It seemed as tho he was trying to say something but you couldn't hear him."

Pandemonium erupted in the room when word flashed thru the crowd that the Senator had been shot. Many thought some firecrackers had been triggered to climax the celebration. A suspect was seized within seconds by Sen. Kennedy's aides, Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson, sports star members of Sen. Kennedy's party. They said the suspect attempted to hide behind a steam table in a kitchen off the Embassy room.

'FOR MY COUNTRY'

One witness said the man who was captured "was yelling something about saving the country or something. What he said was something like 'I did it for my country'."

Sandra Serrano of Pasadena, Calif., a student and Kennedy worker, was present when the suspect was seized. "He was about 23 years old and he was Mexican-American," Miss Serrano said.

The shooting occurred about 12:15 a.m. PDT (3:15 a.m. in Washington).

Martin Petruski, a waiter at the Ambassador Hotel, said he had just finished shaking hands with Sen. Kennedy and "all of a sudden this fellow jumped out and he started to fire. It was so fast. And all of a sudden somebody was yelling 'Grab him! Grab him!'

"Then the Senator slid down to his knees.

"His eyes were open when he started to go down.

"His wife came over and she asked the photographers to please stop taking pictures. She wasn't crying or anything."

The Senator was a half step ahead of his wife, Ethel, when the shooting occurred.

"He was walking thru the kitchen toward a corridor going to the freight elevator," said Norbert Schlei, a Los Angeles Democrat who was 10 feet behind the Senator.

"He stopped to shake hands with the kitchen help and I heard a sound . . . clap, clap, clap, clap. It didn't sound at all like gunfire.

Sen. Kennedy's brother-in-law Stephen Smith rushed to the podium and shouted, "Is there a doctor in the house? Is there a doctor in the house? A doctor is needed urgently!"

Gabor Kadar, who said he was waiting at the rear exit to the room to shake hands with the Senator, heard four or five shots and saw Sen. Kennedy and a woman fall to the floor.

Warren Wilson, a reporter for the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., reported that Sen. Kennedy was conscious and talking after the shooting.

Mr. Kadar said he saw Sen. Kennedy's wife, Ethel, kneeling beside the Senator as he lay on the floor of the hotel kitchen.

SEEMED CONSCIOUS

"Sen. Kennedy lay on the floor and his face was tense and white but he seemed conscious. I didn't hear him say anything," Mr. Schlei said. He said an ambulance crew took him away on a stretcher by way of the freight elevator. He said there was blood on the floor. ABC said a priest rushed up to Sen. Kennedy and handed him a rosary. Sen. Kennedy clutched it as he was carried to the ambulance.

Max Behrman, an ambulance attendant who accompanied Sen. Kennedy to the hospital, said that when he arrived at the hotel Sen. Kennedy was on the floor, his wife sitting beside him, rubbing ice on his forehead.

"I knelt down but she fought me away — she

(Continued on Page 3)

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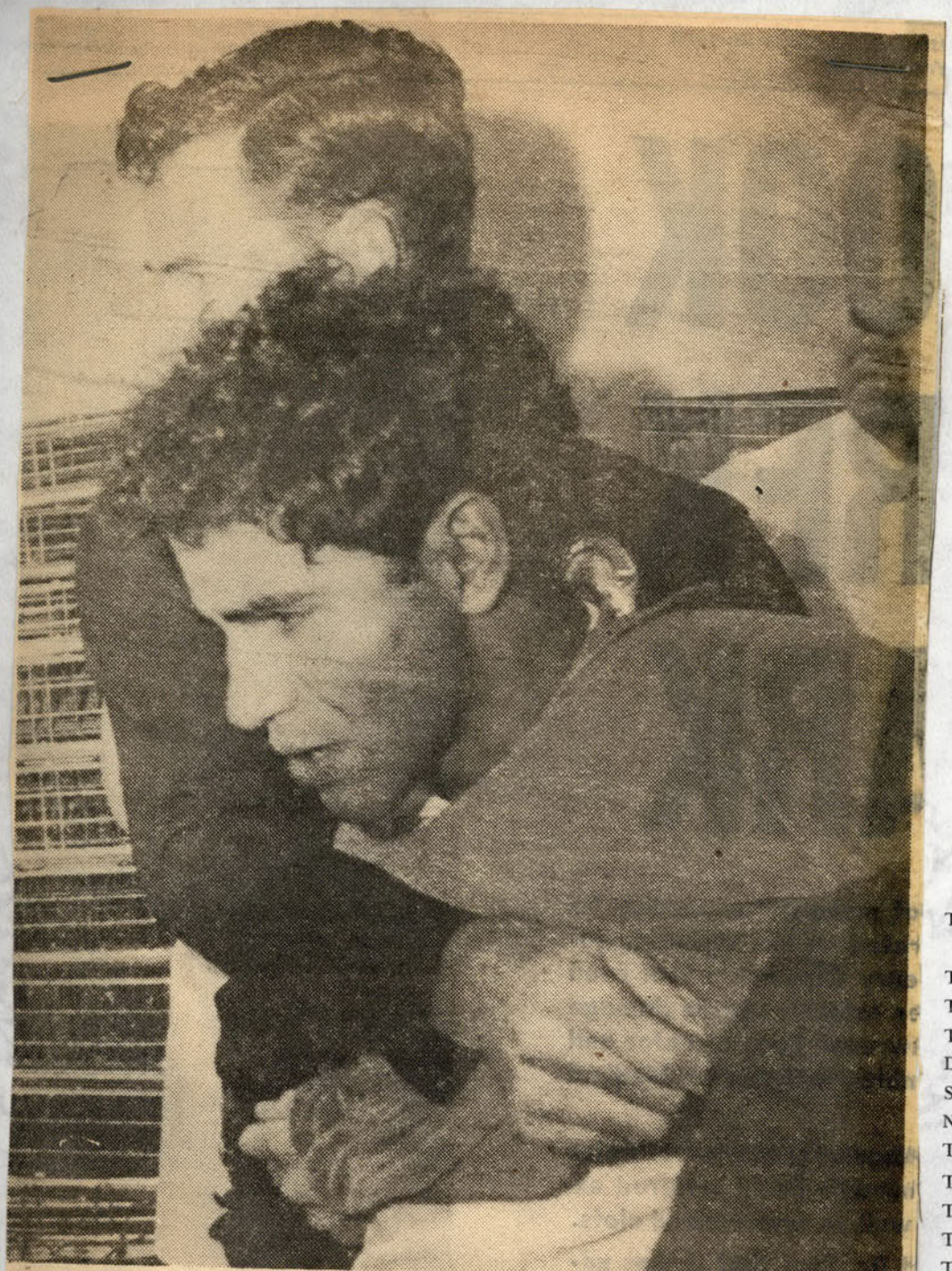

The suspect held after the shooting.

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RFK Shot

(Continued from Page 2)

wouldn't let me touch him," Mr. Behrman said.

"I said, 'What do you want an ambulance for then?'

"She said, 'I want to get him to a hospital.'

"I said that was what I was there for.

"We got him on a stretcher but as we did, he said, 'Please don't! Please don't! Please don't lift me.'

"We got him down to the ambulance on a stretcher, but on the way Mrs. Kennedy kept pulling back on the stretcher saying she didn't want it going too fast that we were hurting him," Mr. Behrman said.

"We got him into the ambulance. I wanted a little information for my (record) book. She took it out of my hand and threw it into the lot of the hotel.

"From what I could see, he needed a bandage on his head — at the left ear where one bullet wound was. And I had to give him oxygen which he needed very badly."

THOUGHT HE WAS DEAD

Sen. Kennedy was taken by ambulance to Central Receiving Hospital where the examining physician, Dr. Victor Baz, first believed he was dead. He slapped him on the face, saying, "Bob, Bob," and the wounded Kennedy stirred. He was later transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital.

The gunman was not immediately identified. He refused to talk. Police said he had been offered an attorney but made no response.

Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin described him as white, 25 to 28 years old, 5 foot 6, 125 to 140 pounds with swarthy complexion. He said the weapon was a .22 caliber pistol and all eight shots had been fired before the suspect was seized.

"We do not have information at this point to lead us to believe that any conspiracy was involved, altho we have not ruled that out," said Police Inspector Robert Rock later.

"As of now, he has declined to tell us who he is or anything about himself," Inspector Rock said. "We have the gun in custody."

"He does not respond to questioning but apparently understands questions put to him," Chief Reddin said. "He doesn't appear to be under the influence of drugs. Nobody has any idea who he may be."

When asked later whether newsmen could photograph the suspect, one of Chief Reddin's assistants said:

RAFER JOHNSON

"After Dallas, nobody is going to get within a thousand feet of him."

He referred to the assassination of Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's killer.

The suspect was shisked to a secret arraignment at 7 a.m., before Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. He was charged with six counts of assault with intent to commit murder.

The man was arraigned as "John Doe" and was represented by the Public Defender. He was then returned to the city jail.

Bail for the suspect was set at $250,000.

Chief Reddin said the man was "extremely articulate and with a good vocabulary" in talking about matters other than the shooting. But he refused to give even his name. He said he had a slight accent, seemingly either Cuban or Jamaican.

FAMILY CALLED

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, (D., Mass.), brother of Robert Kennedy, phoned his family in Hyannis, Mass., and said his brother had been shot twice, a family spokesman said.

The Senator's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, were not awakened and informed of the shooting, according to Ann Gargan, a niece of the elder Mr. Kennedy. She said Mrs. Kennedy probably would be told when she awakened to attend an early morning Roman Catholic mass. Sen. Kennedy's father is a semi-invalid as a result of a stroke several years ago.

Six of the Kennedy's 10 children were in Los Angeles with their parents at the time of the shooting.

They were flown back to Washington on an Air Force plane supplied by Vice President Humphrey, accompanied by Colonel John Glenn and his wife.

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—UPI Photo

Right, suspect (under raised arm) is subdued. In foreground, is football tackle Rosie Grier.

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Left, Sen. Kennedy lies on floor after being shot.

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OKENSA-T

Bullet Removed From Brain, Kennedy 'Extremely Critical'

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Date 6/5/68 Night final

Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Los Angeles, Calif.
6/5/68

62-37?

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 14 1968

79 JUN 14 1968

File

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5 Others Shot In Los Angeles; Suspect Held

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the head early today and remained "extremely critical" after a team of six neurosurgeons removed most of a .22-caliber bullet from his brain in a three-hour, 40-minute operation at Good Samaritan Hospital here.

The next 12 to 36 hours—that is, sometime between mid-morning today and tomorrow night—will be "a very critical period," Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, announced after the senator was transferred from the operating room to an intensive care unit.

Meanwhile, a young man held by police here as the suspect in the shooting was identified as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 23, of Pasadena. He was charged with six counts of assault with intent to commit murder.

The shootng took place in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, a few minutes after Kennedy left a celebration marking his victory in the California Democratic preferential primary.

Kennedy's attacker also wounded at least five other persons. Among these was a Washington man—William Weisel, associate director of the American Broadcasting Corp.'s Washington news bureau. Weisel was reported to be in "good shape" after surgery.

Dr. Henry Cuneo of the University of Southern California Medical School, one of the surgical team who operated on Kennedy, was quoted today as saying that it was unlikely that the senator "will be able to recover fully . . . and (his condition) makes it doubtful that he could live."

This remark, and other dire conclusions supposedly drawn by Cuneo, were reported in an NBC television interview by Dr. Lawrence Pool, who said he had talked with Cuneo. Pool is chief of neurosurgery at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York.

Cuneo was quoted as saying that several major arteries were severed and Kennedy's brain suffered extensive loss of blood and oxygen, as well as several clots. He also suffered injuries to the spinal cord, Dr. Pool said.

Pool himself concluded that "the outcome may be extremely tragic." He attributed this to the potential damage done to Kennedy's "mid-brain" and the "stem" that connects the brain "to all the rest of the body" and influences such functions as arm and [illegible] movement, eye and face movements, blood pressure, breathing and even the heart rate.

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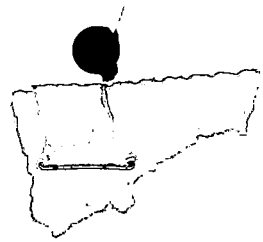

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Kennedy 'Extremely Critical,' Bullet in Brain Removed

Continued From Page A-1

two other wounds—apparently not serious—in the left shoulder and one in the forehead. The bullet which inflicted the shoulder injury is lodged "somewhere in the back of his neck," but "this is not regarded as a major problem," Mankiewicz told newsmen outside the hospital.

Here is the key part of the medical bulletin read by the New York senator's press aide:

"His (Kennedy's) condition is described as extremely critical. The vital signs remain about as they were except that he is now breathing on his own, where he was not prior to surgery, although he now has the assistance of a resuscitator.

"All but one fragment of the bullet has been removed from the head injury. There is still one bullet apparently somewhere in the back of his neck, although this is not regarded as a major problem.

"He lost a considerable amount of blood as a result of the bullet which entered and passed through the mastoid bone on the right side of his head, and some of the fragments of the bullet and of the bone went toward the brain stem.

"There may have been an impairment of the blood supply to the mid-brain, which doctors explained as controlling or at least governing certain of the vital signs—pulse, heart, eye track, level of consciousness — although not directly the thinking processes.

"Doctors say that the next 12 to 36 hours will be a very critical period."

Early in the afternoon, a brief hospital bulletin said Kennedy's condition remain unchanged—"extremely critical."

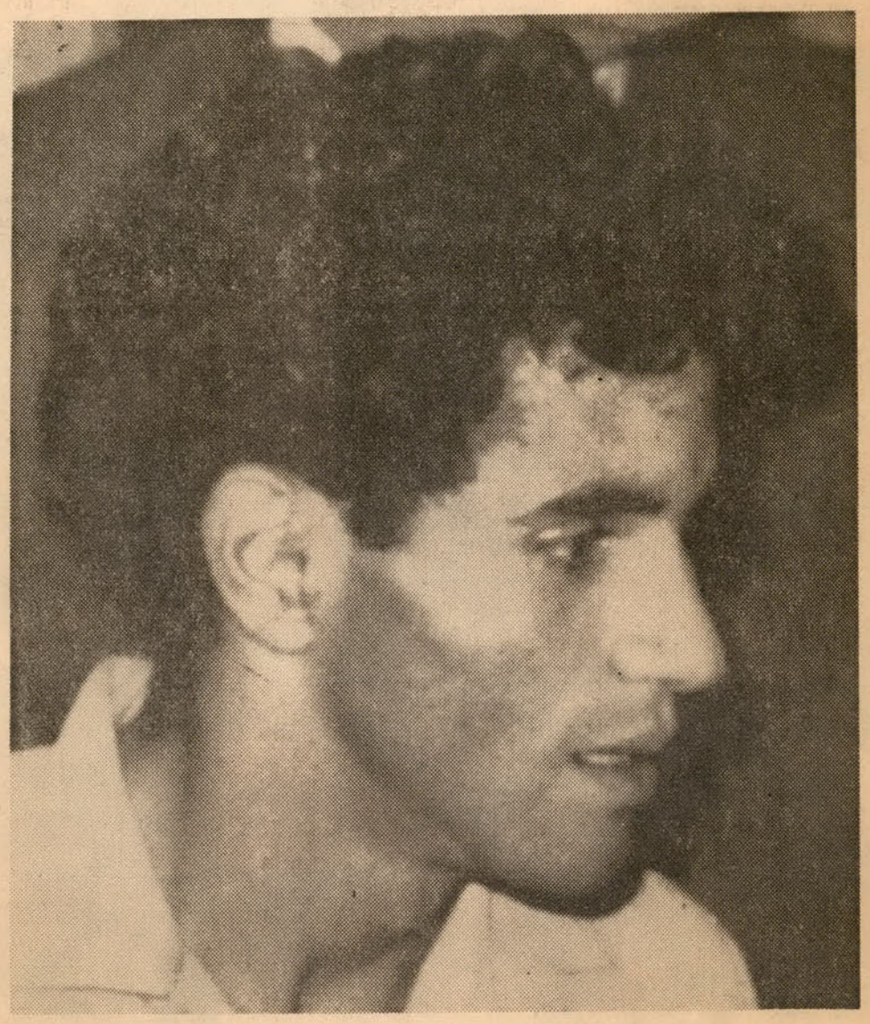
Mankiewicz declined to answer questions about further medical details, except to say that no further surgery was not planned. He also refused to answer questions about the condition of the senator's wife, Ethel, at the moment.

Mrs. Kennedy at Hospital

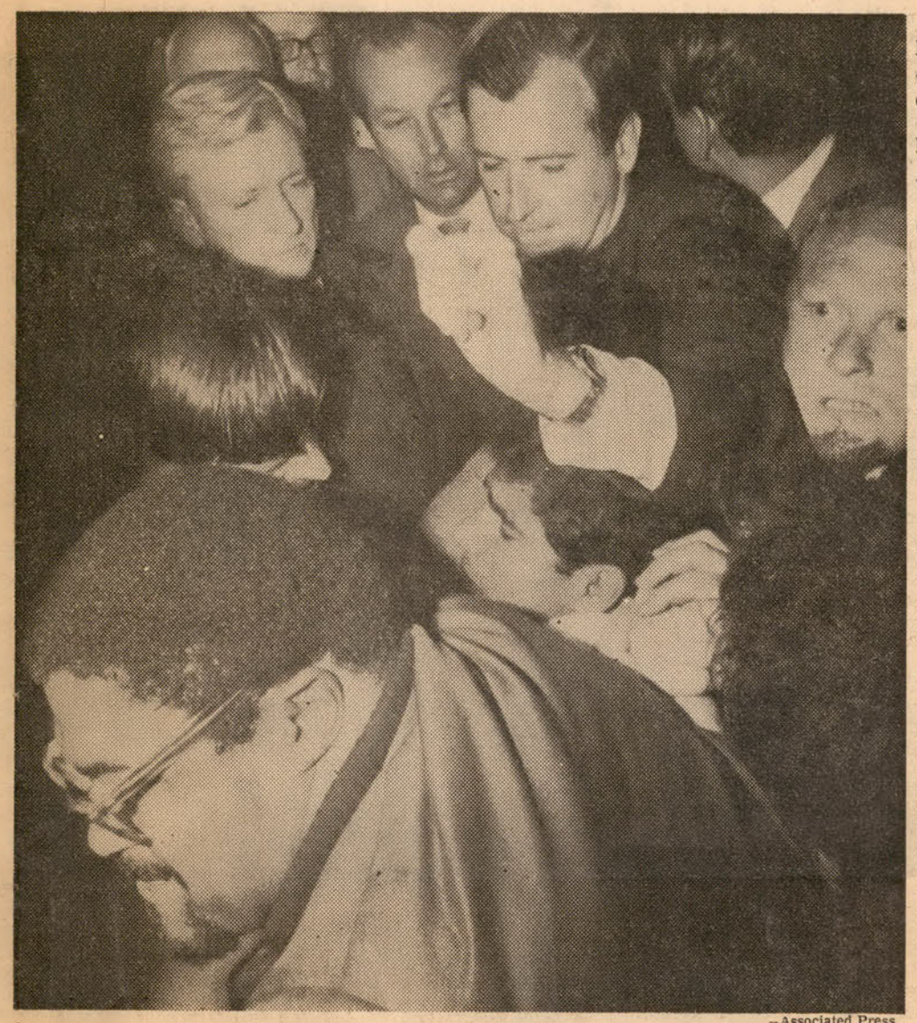
Mrs. Kennedy was with the senator in the hospital along with his brother, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, and other members of the family.

Mrs. Kennedy was close behind her husband when he was shot, and she accompanied him in an ambulance to the hospital.

When the senator was first taken into an emergency room at Central Receiving Hospital, attending doctors thought he was "practically dead," it was reported. They massaged his heart externally and gave him



The suspect is taken to a secret arraignment.



—Associated Press

Football player Roosevelt Grier (foreground) grabs suspect's arm.

Yorty said the brother "is talking with us" but he did not disclose what he was saying.

Yorty said authorities do not know what nationality the suspect is, but that he apparently lived in Jerusalem at one time.

A police photo of the suspect showed a man with dark curly hair, dark complexion, pocked face and possible scars on the forehead. He had a large nose, full lips, square chin and bushy eyebrows. He wore a white shirt, open at the neck, and a medium dark windbreaker.

Authorities said the man had uttered only one word "yes"—during their first encounter with him. It was several hours before the identification was made. Police said Sirhan had been advised of his rights, including his right to have a lawyer before being questioned. He declined a lawyer's services at that point, police said.

Other Victims

Enough for Me?" A few in the neighborhood crowd looking on joined in.

The hospital itself was bathed in lights from television cameras and trucks parked directly across the street. Two other spotlights, on top of the hospital, added an even more garish appearance to the night street scene.

Crowds in front of the hospital were cordoned off to permit only newsmen into the immediate area, but through the darkness faces of patients could be seen looking down on the crowd from within the hospital.

Conspiracy Doubted

At police headquarters, authorities tended to discount the possibility that there was a conspiracy involved in the shooting.

Police Chief Reddin told a news conference: "As near as we can tell, there's only one person involved."

In Washington, Attorney Gen-

greasy floor amid empty soft drink bottles and dirty dishes.

There were cries of "Get a doctor, get a doctor," and the senator's wife — pregnant with her eleventh child — fell over her husband's prostrate body and began wiping his face.

The curly haired, olive skinned assailant was set upon by 10 or 12 men, one of them Roosevelt Grier, the huge Negro lineman of the Los Angeles Rams football team, who has been helping Kennedy campaign around the country.

Five Shots Fired

Eugene Cesar, a 26-year old special security officer, described the shooting this way:

"I was holding his arm. We were coming through the crowd. The senator reached out to shake hands with someone in the direction where the gunman was standing.

"When he reached out, this man — a s[illegible] campaign and who moments

LATEST TV INFORMATION

Due to the shooting of Sen. Kennedy regular programming may be preempted without notice during the day. This may include the Senators baseball game tonight.

of whom were kicking and beating him. The hand holding the revolver was the only part of the gunman reporters could see at first.

"Don't kill him, don't kill him," people kept shouting as the man struggled to get away but was kept pinned down by the huge bulk of lineman Grier. Another of those who captured the assailant was Rafer Johnson, a decathlon champion who also had been involved in the Kennefore Kennedy came into the kitchen.

"He asked three or four times: "Is Kennedy coming through here?'" Perez said.

Joseph Jones, a waiter, said he saw the suspect, too, and that he was shuffling some sketches on top of the steamtable.

Earl Williman told reporters he saw the man with the gun in his hand. Williman, who was among those surrounding Kennedy, said he ran around the security guards and helped pin the gunman.

The suspect was reported to have said: "I did it for my country" after the shooting. He was pinned down on the steamtable for about 20 minutes before police armed with shotguns came and took him into custody.

It was more than 15 minutes before rescue squadmen arrived and removed Kennedy to Central Receiving Hospital for emergency treatment. About 1

me, I was standing right behind him?" she kept saying over and over.

Held Rosary

One man who said he was a Catholic told reporters he said prayers over Kennedy while he was lying on the kitchen floor. He said he had a rosary and that Kennedy "took the rosary and my hands. The blood was coming from his head and ears."

At Central Receiving Hospital a priest administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

THIRD OF NEGROES LIVE IN POVERTY, U.S. REPORT SAYS

The government says one-third of America's Negroes live in poverty—a report issued as the Poor People's Campaign was telling a cabinet official of al-

As the word of the shooting passed out to the crowd, there were cries and moans and curses.

"This country isn't safe," one person shouted.

"Oh, no," said a young boy who then fell to the floor.

"They don't understand," another kept saying.

"What kind of a country is this," another said.

In the kitchen, hotel employes scrubbed away the blood.

Norbert Schlei, a former assistant attorney general when Kennedy headed the department of Justice, was standing there. Someone came up and demanded to know why there was not more security for the senator.

Little Security

Schlei, who has been working for Kennedy in the campaign, said: "There has been very little security in the campaign. He's been through mob scenes like this 50 times."

Hugh McDonald, a young Kennedy press aide, stumbled around the press room in a daze. In his hands were Sen. Kennedy's shoes. McDonald was sobbing. He sat down in a chair and put his head on a table. Then he got up and went back to the kitchen and sat down with the shoes clutched in his arms. Later he went to the hospital, still sobbing, with the shoes still in his hands.

Mrs. Edna Weisel of Greenbelt, Md., mother of the wounded ABC executive, left early today to join her son in Los Angeles. He is a bachelor.

Before joining the ABC network in 1961, Weisel was an assistant director, assistant to the promotion director, and film editor-cameraman at Washington's WMAL television station. He became associate director of the ABC news bureau in 1963.

Weisel is a native of Washington and a 1959 graduate of American University.

Resurrection City Truck Overturns, Five Are Injured

A rented truck from Resurrection City struck a curb at the Virginia end of Memorial Bridge early today and flipped on its side, injuring the driver and his four passengers, police reported.

Two of the passengers, who along with the driver are residents of Resurrection City, were admitted to George Washington University Hospital, where they were listed in satisfactory condition.

The driver, identified as How-

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adrenalin. They were preparing to inject adrenalin directly into the heart when they detected a heartbeat with a stethoscope.

Mrs. Kennedy was permitted to listen through the instrument to hear the heartbeat, the doctors said.

Kennedy went into surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital at about 3:12 a.m. (6:12 a.m. Washington time) after being moved there from Central Receiving Hospital.

The actual surgery was performed by Drs. Cuneo, Maxwell Ambler of the University of California at Los Angeles Medical School and Nat Downes Reid of the University of Southern California Medical School. In addition, Dr. James Poppen of the Lahey Clinic in Boston was flown here to assist on the case. He came in a plane made available by Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty announced the identification of suspect.

Yorty and Police Chief Thomas Reddin said identification was made by tracing the ownership of the murder weapon.

Yorty and Reddin said Sirhan was identified by a brother, Munir (Joe) Sirhan, who lives at the same Pasadena address.

Los Angeles police identified these other persons as victims of the shooting:

Weisel, 30, suffered a bullet wound in the left side near the abdomen. His address was listed as 2700 Upton Street NW.

Ira Goldstein, 19, of Los Angeles, an employe of Continental News Service at Sherman Oaks, Calif., who was shot in the left hip.

Elizabeth Evans of Saugus, Calif., who was to undergo surgery at Huntington Memorial Hospital for the removal of a bullet imbedded in her skull at the hairline. The bullet did not penetrate her skull.

Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles, who was wounded in the left shin. He was treated at a hospital and released.

Another person, 43-year-old Paul Schrade, received a skull facture from a bullet which lodged in his brain. He was listed in good condition at Kaiser Hospital.

Patrick Thornton of Los Angeles suffered a three-inch cut on the scalp when he was hit by a camera. Further details on his injury was not immediately available.

Outside the hospital where Kennedy was being treated, a Negro woman was leading a song to the words, "Is Death

eral Ramsey Clark said there is "no evidence of a conspiracy at this moment."

Chief Reddin said police were holding the weapon, a .22 caliber pistol from which all eight shots had been fired.

When asked whether newsmen could take photographs of the suspect, one of Reddin's assistants said: "After Dallas, nobody is going to get within a thousand feet of him."

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John Kennedy 4½ years ago in Dallas, was killed by the late Jack Ruby when police were moving Oswald through a crowd at a police tation.

Shot in Kitchen

Cheers were still rocking the ballroom as Kennedy was gunned down shortly after stepping down from the speakers stand where he had addressed a joyous throng celebrating his victory over Sen. McCarthy in California and his win over McCarthy and a convention delegate slate pledged President Johnson in South Dakota.

The shooting took place shortly after midnight in a kitchen hallway in the Ambassador Hotel.

"My God, my God," people shouted as the senator fell to the

arm up high over the senator's aides who were in front of him. He fired five shots.

"I fell back and pulled the senator with me. He slumped to the floor on his back. I was off balance and fell down and when I looked up about 10 people already had grabbed the assailant. They started clubbing and beating and kicking the guy. I turned around to the senator and saw there was blood on the right side of his head."

Ballroom Jammed

Kennedy was surrounded by aides and supporters and was on his way to a nearby press room to talk to reporters when he was shot. He had to pass from the ballroom through part of the kitchen to get to the pressroom because the main entrance to the ballroom was jammed with jubilant supporters.

Reporters heard several reports that sounded something like balloons bursting. But they came in such rapid succession that newsmen waiting for him thought it might be gunfire.

As reporters burst through the doors leading to the kitchen, the narrow hallway was jammed with seething humanity and shouts for doctors and police.

The gunman was smothered under about a dozen men some

before had been on the speaker's stand with Kennedy.

Grier Grabs Gun

Grier grabbed the gunman's arm and beat it on a steam table and finally was able to wrench the gun from his hand.

A few feet away, Kennedy was lying on his back on the cement floor. His shirt had been stripped almost off and Mrs. Kennedy was stroking his head and his chest. There was blood on the senator's head and a pool of blood was on the floor beside his head.

Just beyond the senator Schrade also lay on his back with his arm folded over his chest. Someone was fanning him.

The scene was complete pandemonium with aides, supporters, special security officers, waiters, kitchen help and others shouting and trying to force their way through the crowd.

It was a narrow hallway lined with steamtables that were not in use, trashcans full of empty soft drink bottles, a big pan of silverware and a stack of waiter's trays that finally were knocked askew in the commotion.

No one seemed to know how the gunman got in the kitchen. Persons in the ballroom and the adjoining areas were supposed to have special passes to get in.

Juan Perez, a kitchen helper, said he was standing across the steamtable from the gunman be-

a.m. he was taken to Good Samaritan.

Wounds Described

Kennedy was receiving a solution, described as detrane, in one arm and blood in the other as he was taken from Central Receiving. There also were tubes in his mose and an oxygen mask over his mouth.

At the hotel, the scene was one of grief. The celebrants of a few hours earlier were huddled around television sets trying to find out the senator's condition. Many of them were crying and many knelt on the red carpeted floors and prayed.

Lisa Urso, a young girl dressed in a red and white Kennedy Girl uniform, sobbed uncontrollably as she sat on a chair in the press room.

"Why couldn't it have been

leged injustices toward the needy.

Demonstrators from the predominantly Negro campaign had a two-hour session yesterday with Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

The Commerce Department reported 6 million of the nation's 49 million families were considered poverty-stricken in 1966, last year covered in a seven-year survey.

It said both the number and the percentages declined over those seven years, but white families made more progress than Negro families, 34.9 percent of which were classified as below the poverty line.

ard Phillips, 20, was charged with colliding and failure to give full time and attention to driving. He was to appear today in the District's Court of General Sessions.

U.S. Park Police Pvt. Richard Cusick, who saw the accident from his parked cruiser, said the truck was turning off the bridge at about 3 a.m. when it struck the curb of the circle on the Virginia end.

The passengers were thrown out, along with a number of beer cans, he said. The injuries to Phillips, who was pinned briefly under the truck, and two others were termed minor.

Admitted to the hospital were Mrs. Maria Cree, 27, with face cuts and possible fractures, and Joseph Perry, 24, with back injuries.

—Associated Press

Elizabeth Evans of Saugus, Calif., holds handkerchief to her forehead grazed by bullet.

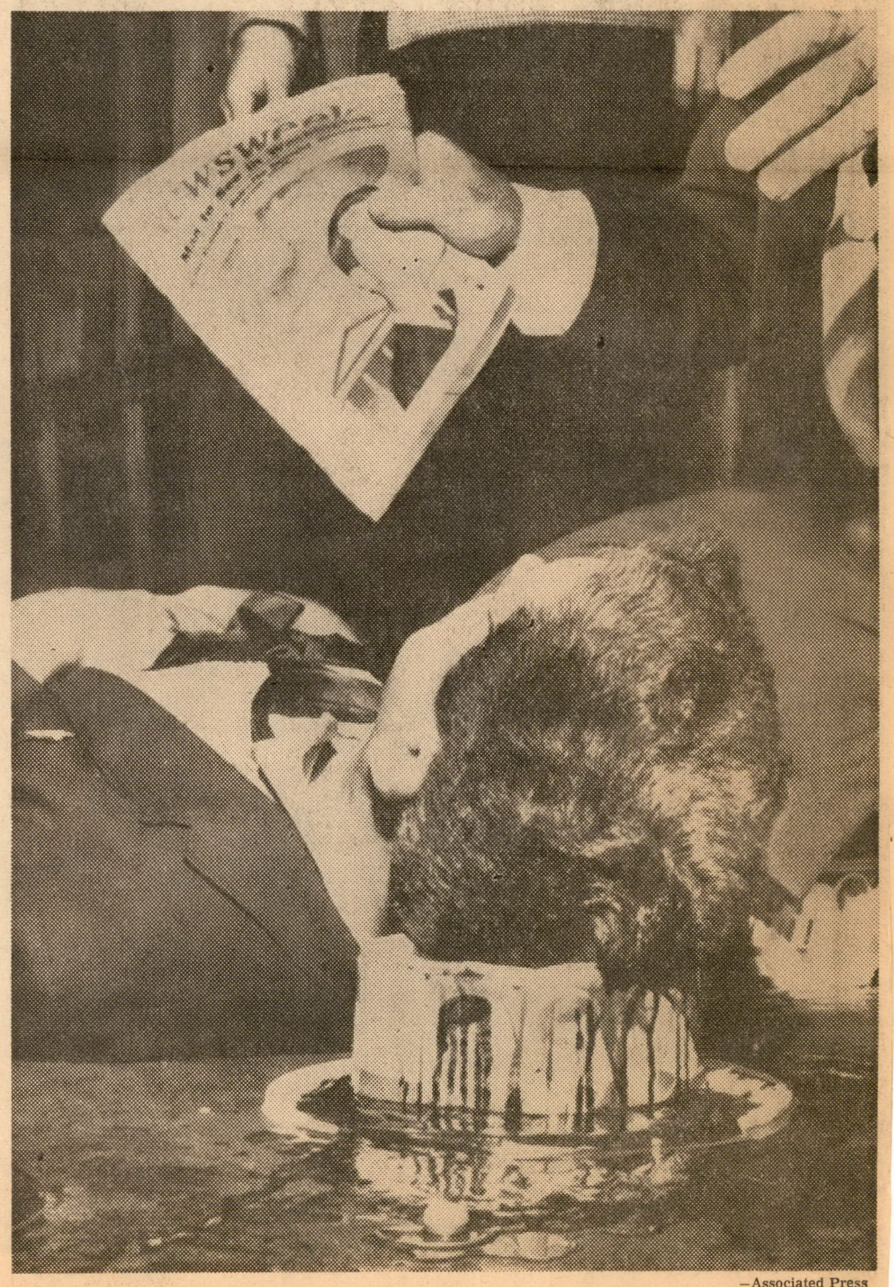
DODD URGES LAW FOR REGISTERING OF ALL FIREARMS

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., called today for "compulsory registration" of all guns—a measure far stronger than the mild restrictions on guns in the Senate-passed anti-crime bill.

"No words can express my shock and horror—yes and my shame, that America should again be the scene of so vile and senseless a crime," he said of the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"Pious condolences over the assassination of an American president or a Negro leader or over the attempted assassination of Sen. Kennedy will no longer suffice. If our country is not to be regarded by the rest of the world as a nation of assassins, we must take the most energetic action to put an end to the conditions that today make America a land of murder and violence.

"I think the time has come . . . (to) make registration of all guns compulsory."



—Associated Press

UAW official Paul Schrade, 43, lies with his head resting on a Kennedy campaign hat after being wounded.

Pictures on other side of page

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See opposite side of page for pictures

Sen. Kennedy Gunned Down In a Los Angeles Hotel

Mrs. Kennedy reaches down for her husband seconds after the shooting.

Supporters rush to his aid.

—Associated Press and United Press International

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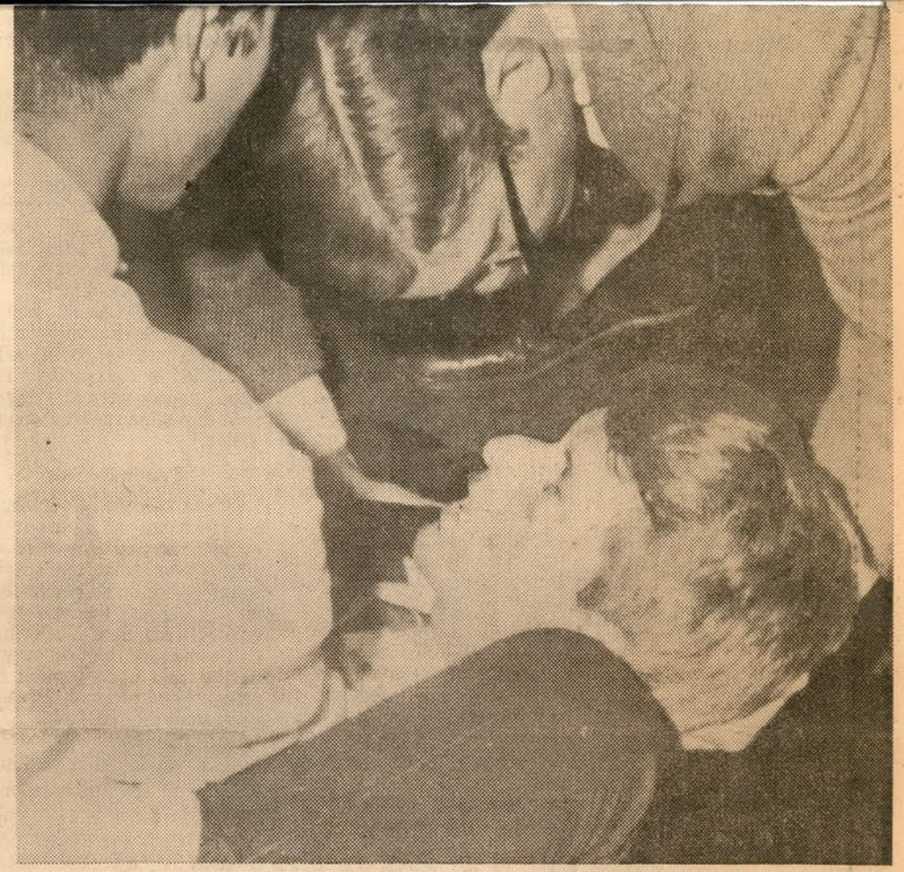
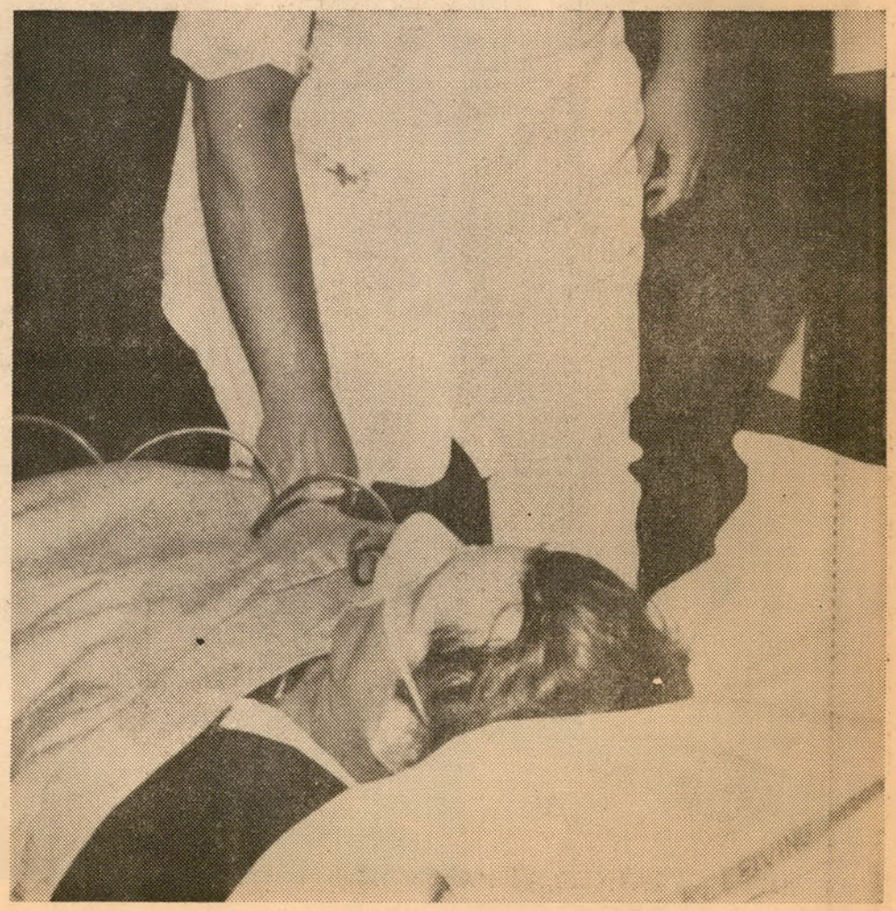
A medic arrives and does what he can while awaiting an ambulance.



They try to comfort him.



The Senator is taken away on a stretcher.

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American GIs, Vietnamese Stunned; Fear for Nation's Sanity and Future

By William Touhy A-21
Los Angeles Times

SAIGON, June 5 — Americans and South vietnamese engaged in a war of great violence nevertheless reacted strongly to the news that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had been shot in Los Angeles—with shock, shame, and outrage.

The reception was widespread, from U.S. diplomats to Vietnamese officials to the lowliest American serviceman.

"I have a sense of profound personal shock that this could happen to Sen. Kennedy in my country," said one high U.S. official. "Is this the kind of nation that I am going home to with my family after a long stay abroad? This is a personal tragedy for the Kennedy family — and tragically symptomatic of what is going on in the United States.

A Vietnamese publisher declared: "Violence seems to be the destiny of the Kennedy family. It reminds me of the family of President Ngo Dinh Diem."

A Marine corporal said simply: "I feel shock. I feel grief. What else can I say?"

A Marine major added: "It makes you wonder about the trend toward ignoring law and order in the United States. There seems to be a shift toward taking the law into your own hands, toward anarchy, a hell of a thing."

"The shooting of Sen. Kennedy, "said a Vietnamese government official, "will create more trouble for the United States government. First President Kennedy, then Martin Luther King, now Sen. Kennedy. We don't know what will happen next in America."

"Why do the American people use assassination?" asked a prominent Vietnamese lawyer and political leader. "Are the American people running out of democracy? This will upset the internal policy of the U.S."

A U.S. Army sergeant with 25 years service said "We're supposed to have a free society. When a man can't get up and say what he thinks without fear of being shot, then we are returning to the barbarian days. What is happening to people? What is happening to the world?"

And a Negro military policeman declared: "I was stunned. This is really sick. I think the country is getting sick. We are out here trying to teach these people something. But how can we, when people behave at home the way we do? How can the United States teach anybody about anything?"

News agencies reported these additional comments from U.S. servicemen:

"The guys over here are fighting and people back there are killing each other," said Marine Cpl. Robert L. Wolfe, 20, of Dodge City, Kan. "It just ain't right."

"It's really a tragic thing that a man can't go out and be in a primary and run for President of the United States without being cut down like that," said Sgt. William R. Grubbs, 24, of Bristol, Tenn. "It's a tragic thing."

"I think it's a horrible thing," said Capt. Neil Slocum, 32, of San Jose, Calif. "I myself did not like Bobby Kennedy. I would not have voted for him had be been nominated, but this is terrible."

"I'm shocked," said Sgt. William Bodnar, 38, of Toledo, Ohio. "I wouldn't have voted for him but I'm shocked . . ."

Marine Gunnery Sgt. Ed Brey of Minneapolis, Minn., said, "I can't understand that mentality, that type of mentality that makes war, I guess. If you don't like something, kill it."

Sgt. James A. Spann, 21, of Shelby, N.C., said, "So far as the Negro is concerned I think this really hurts us. I just hope he will still be able to win."

"I was just hoping Bobby would have made it, that's all," said Spec. 4/c James Handlin, 19, of Uniontown, Pa. "I can't believe it."

"That was one man I was hoping that would really get elected," said Sgt. Charles Renfore, 25, of Ashland, Ky.

"We are over here trying to stop the killings and yet it's still going on back home," said 1st Lt. Ralph Ribeau of New York City. "I don't know what to say. It is hard to believe it still happens back home."

"I don't know what the world is coming to. It doesn't seem real," said Airman 1/C William Budman, 21, of Bethlehem, Pa.

OKENSAIT

The Washington Post
Times Herald A-21
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date JUN 5 1968

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107A
SHOT 6/5 HCE
URGENT
5TH LD 075A
BY JOSEPH ST. AMANT

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WAS SHOT AND WOUNDED CRITICALLY EARLY TODAY MOMENTS AFTER HE HAD JUBILANTLY DECLARED A VICTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA PRIMARY ELECTION.

A SWARTHY GUNMAN FIRED A BULLET INTO KENNEDY'S BRAIN AS THE SENATOR LEFT A CROWD OF SUPPORTERS CHEERING THE ELECTION RESULTS IN A BALLROOM OF THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL.

FIRING AGAIN AND AGAIN, THE GUNMAN HIT KENNEDY TWICE AND WOUNDED FIVE OTHER PERSONS.

THE JUBILATION IN THE BALLROOM TURNED TO PANDEMONIUM AS WITNESSES SHOUTED "BOBBY'S BEEN SHOT".

KENNEDY WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL WHERE A TEAM OF SIX SURGEONS THREE HOURS LATER OPERATED IN AN ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE BULLET.

NO MATTER WHAT THE OUTCOME OF THE OPERATION, KENNEDY'S POLITICAL FUTURE WAS CLOUDED WITH UNCERTAINTY DESPITE HIS VICTORY OVER SEN. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY IN TUESDAY'S CRITICAL CALIFORNIA PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY.

MOMENTS BEFORE HE WAS SHOT, KENNEDY HAD GONE BEFORE HIS SUPPORTERS AND A TELEVISION AND RADIO AUDIENCE. HIS BRIEF STATEMENT INCLUDED A REMARK DEPLORING VIOLENCE.

FLASHING A V-FOR-VICTORY SIGN, HE WALKED FROM THE PODIUM INTO A HALLWAY WHERE THE GUNMAN WAS LURKING.

KENNEDY AIDES, INCLUDING A PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL STAR AND AN OLYMPIC CHAMPION, SUBDUED THE GUNMAN AND TURNED HIM OVER TO POLICE WHO WHISKED HIM AWAY IN SECRECY UNDER HEAVY GUARD. THE GUNMAN REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME, AND POLICE WERE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY HIM.

THE WORLD WAS SHOCKED BY THE SHOOTING, AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON ORDERED THE SECRET SERVICE TO GUARD ALL THE OTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

(MORE) TG444APD..

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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INSERT 5TH LD SHOT LOS ANGELES 107A AFTER 5TH PGH XXX THE BULLET.
AT 4:50 A.M. PDT, A KENNEDY AIDE TOLD NEWSMEN THE SENATOR HAD BEEN IN SURGERY FOR TWO HOURS. HE SAID PHYSICIANS ESTIMATED HE WOULD REMAIN IN SURGERY "FOR ANOTHER HOUR--PERHAPS TWO HOURS."
PICKUP 6TH PGH 107A: NO MATTER WHAT
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11 OA
SHOT $/5 NCE
1ST ADD 5TH LD SHOT LOS ANGELES 107A X X X CANDIDATES.
THE GUNMAN FIRED EIGHT BULLETS FROM CLOSE RANGE AS KENNEDY AND HIS PARTY WALKED THROUGH A REAR DOOR TOWARD A FREIGHT ELEVATOR, SO THAT HE COULD AVOID THE CROWDS GATHERED OUTSIDE.
THE SENATOR WAS SHOT DOWN FOUR YEARS AND SIX MONTHS AFTER HIS BROTHER, THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, WAS SLAIN BY TWO BULLETS FROM AN ASSASSIN'S RIFLE WHILE RIDING IN A MOTORCADE IN DALLAS, TEX.
ALTHOUGH THE SENATOR HAD AIDES WHO HELPED HIM WHEN NECESSARY IN CROWDS WHILE CAMPAIGNING, NONE WAS REGARDED AS A BODYGUARD, AND KENNEDY HAD REFUSED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS OFFERS OF POLICE PROTECTION WHILE IN LOS ANGELES.
THIS WAS DISCLOSED BY POLICE CHIEF THOMAS REDDIN AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN WHICH HE ANNOUNCED "AS NEAR AS WE CAN TELL, THERE'S ONLY ONE PERSON INVOLVED."
REDDIN SAID THE SUSPECT WAS A WHITE MALE, 25 TO 28 YEARS, 5 FOOT 6, 125 TO 140 POUNDS WITH SWARTHY COMPLEXION. HE SAID THE WEAPON WAS A .22 CALIBER PISTOL AND ALL EIGHT SHOTS HAD BEEN FIRED BEFORE THE SUSPECT WAS SEIZED.
THE CHIEF REPORTED THE SUSPECT'S FINGERPRINTS HAD BEEN SENT TO THE FBI IN WASHINGTON. HE SAID HE HAD NO IDENTIFICATION IN HIS POSSESSION, "JUST SOME SCRAPS OF PAPER."
"HE DOES NOT RESPOND TO QUESTIONING BUT APPARENTLY UNDERSTANDS QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM," REDDIN SAID. "HE DOESN'T APPEAR TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS. NOBODY HAS ANY IDEA WHO HE MAY BE."
WHEN ASKED LATER WHETHER NEWSMEN COULD PHOTOGRAPH THE SUSPECT, ONE OF REDDIN'S ASSISTANTS SAID:
"AFTER DALLAS, NOBODY IS GOING TO GET WITHIN A THOUSAND FEET OF HIM."
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WAS SHOT AND KILLED BY GAMBLER JACK RUBY WHILE BEING REMOVED FROM JAIL. RUBY DIED OF CANCER WHILE APPEALING HIS CONVICTION.
(MORE) TG455APD

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SHOT 6/5 HCE
2ND ADD 5TH LD SHOT LOS ANGELES 107A X X X CONVICTION.
THE TRAGEDY FIRST RESOUNDED FROM THE WALLS OF A KITCHEN HALLWAY WHERE THE SENATOR LAY IN BLOOD AS HIS WIFE, ETHEL, KNEELED OVER HIM. SOME OF THE KENNEDY PARTY WERE NOT AWARE OF THE SHOOTING FOR SEVERAL SECONDS.
SOME THOUGHT FIRECRACKERS HAD BEEN TOUCHED OFF BY THE JUBILANT BACKERS OF THE TOUSLE-HAIRED CANDIDATE. THEN, SCREAMS AROSE, "BOBBY HAS BEEN SHOT, BOBBY HAS BEEN SHOT."
THE SWINGING DOORS OF THE KITCHEN WERE PUSHED BACK INTO THE BALLROOM. THE CROWD THERE WAS MOMENTARILY STUNNED. THEN, PANDEMONIUM ERUPTED.

SOME SCREAMED, SOME SWORE AND SOME YELLED, "OH, MY GOD." THE VICTORY PARTY WAS IN BEDLAM.
MORE SHOUTS OF "BOBBY HAS BEEN SHOT" ROCKED THE BALLROOM. AIDES GRABBED THE MICROPHONE TO PLEAD FOR A DOCTOR.
WITHIN MINUTES, RUMORS FLASHED THAT KENNEDY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, STEPHEN SMITH, ALSO HAD BEEN SHOT. ANOTHER RUMOR SPREAD THAT THE SENATOR'S CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY SPEAKER JESSE UNRUH, WAS WOUNDED.
IT WAS NEARLY AN HOUR BEFORE THE REPORTS OFFICIALLY WERE DISCOUNTED.
THOSE WOUNDED BESIDES KENNEDY WERE PAUL SCHRADE, A UNION OFFICIAL IN KENNEDY'S PARTY; IRA GOLDSTEIN, 19, A RADIO NEWSMAN; WILLIAM WEISEL, 30, A TELEVISION NEWSMAN; IRWIN STROLL, 17; AND MRS. ELIZABETH EVANS.
MRS. EVANS AND SCHRADE SUFFERED SCALP WOUNDS WHILE STROLL AND GOLDSTEIN WERE HIT IN THE LEGS. WEISEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS SERIOUSLY HURT WITH A BULLET IN THE ABDOMEN.
WHEN KENNEDY LEFT THE BALLROOM PODIUM MOMENTS BEFORE THE SHOOTING HE FLASHED THE FAMOUS KENNEDY SMILE.
HIS VICTORY SPEECH TO HIS SUPPORTERS HAD ITS SERIOUS PORTIONS, AND TOUCHED ON THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE.
"I THINK ALL THESE PRIMARIES HAVE INDICATED IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT WE CAN WORK TOGETHER IN THE LAST ANALYSIS AND THAT WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON THE LAST THREE YEARS, THE DIVISIONS, VIOLENCE, DISENCHANTMENT WITH SOCIETY BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE, POOR AND AFFLUENT...," SAID KENNEDY.
THE SENATOR RECEIVED THE LAST RITES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVAL AT CENTRAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL. HE WAS TRANSFERRED LATER TO THE NEARBY GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL FOR THE SURGERY.
PICKUP 16TH PGH 079A: THROUGHOUT THE ORDEAL
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UPI-257
(LINK)
WASHINGTON--HIGH U. S. AND JORDANIAN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT THE ARAB IMMIGRANT WHO SHOT SENATOR KENNEDY DID SO BECAUSE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE'S VIEWS ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR ABDUL HAMID SHARAF TOLD UPI IN AN INTERVIEW SHORTLY AFTER THE SUSPECT'S IDENTITY WAS RELEASED, THAT HE DID NOT SEE ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AND THE PRO-ISRAEL STAND ESPOUSED BY KENNEDY.

"I DON'T SEE ANY LINK AT ALL HERE," THE AMBASSADOR SAID. "I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE MOTIVES OF THE SUSPECT WERE WHEN HE PERPETRATED THE CRIME BUT I DON'T THINK HE DID IT BECAUSE OF SENATOR KENNEDY'S STATEMENTS ON THE MIDDLE EAST."

A HIGH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID HE ALSO DOUBTED THERE WAS A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SENATOR'S CAMPAIGN SPEECHES AND THE SHOOTING.

"WE CAN'T TIE THIS TO THE SENATOR'S MIDDLE EAST POLITICS," THE OFFICIAL SAID. HE ADDED THERE WAS BOUND TO BE A TENDENCY BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC TO ASSIMILATE THE PROBLEMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO THE ATTEMPTED MURDER.

THE SUSPECT WAS IDENTIFIED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AS SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, A 24-YEAR-OLD MOSLEM REFUGEE BORN IN JERUSALEM, PALESTINE HE WAS A "PERMANENT RESIDENT" OF UNITED STATES AND A JORDANIAN CITIZEN, THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

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29 JUN 10 1968

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-250
(GUN)

LOS ANGELES--THE SNUB-NOSED REVOLVER USED IN THE SHOOTING OF SEN. ROBERT KENNEDY EARLY TODAY BEGAN ITS JOURNEY INTO THE HANDS OF THE ALLEGED TRIGGERMAN AT ABOUT THE TIME OF THE WATTS RIOTING IN 1965.

THE EIGHT-SHOT WEAPON WAS PICKED OUT OF A LIST OF 2.5 MILLION WEAPONS REGISTERED IN CALIFORNIA IN A MATTER OF SECONDS BY MEANS OF A NEW COMPUTER USED BY THE STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION IN SACRAMENTO.

STATE ATTY. GEN. THOMAS LYNCH SAID THE GUN WAS PLUCKED FROM THE COMPUTER'S MEMORY "JUST SECONDS" AFTER HE WAS SUPPLIED WITH ITS SERIAL NUMBER BY LOS ANGELES POLICE.

THE .22-CALIBER IVER JOHNSON "CADET" MODEL WAS WRESTED FROM THE HANDS OF SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, A NATIVE OF JORDAN WHO RECENTLY CAME TO PASADENA WITH A BROTHER, MUNIER (JOE) SIRHAN, AN EMPLOYE OF A PASADENA DEPARTMENT STORE.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD ON THE WEAPON BEGAN AFTER IT WAS PURCHASED IN 1965 BY ALBERT HURT OF ALHAMBRA.

FROM THERE IT WAS GIVEN TO MRS. DANA T. WESTLKAE, 35, WOODACRE. WHEN INTERVIEWED BY UPI, MRS. WESTLAKE SAID SHE GAVE THE BLACK STEEL WEAPON TO 18-YEAR-OLD GEORGE CHARLES ERHARD IN DECEMBER OR NOVEMBER OF LAST YEAR WHEN THE TWO WERE NEIGHBORS IN PASADENA.

"I DIDN'T WANT THAT GUN LYING AROUND THE HOUSE WITH TWO SMALL CHILDREN HERE," SHE SAID.

MRS. WESTLAKE SAID SHE CALLED ERHARD THIS MORNING AFTER SHE LEARNED IT WAS HER GUN THAT HAD FIRED TWO BULLETS INTO SEN. KENNEDY AND WOUNDED FIVE OTHERS WITH THE REMAINING SIX SHOTS. SHE SAID HE TOLD HER HE SOLD IT "TO A BUSHY HAIRED GUY NAMED JOE," WHO POLICE QUICKLY IDENTIFIED AS THE SUSPECT'S BROTHER, MUNIER SIRHAN.

WHEN HE WAS QUESTIONED BY AUTHORITIES, "JOE" SIRHAN SAID HE HAD NO IDEA HOW IT HAD FALLEN INTO HIS BROTHER'S POSSESSION.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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The Victory of Violence

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was called from London early this morning by her sister, Mrs. Lee Radziwill, and told that Senator Robert Kennedy had been shot. "No," she said. "No. It can't have happened." That cry of shocked disbelief was reflected in the inevitable reaction that swept this country and the world as word of the tragedy spread.

But it has happened. At the moment of Kennedy's greatest political triumph, horror reached out to claim the victory. Once again tragedy has touched the powerful, successful, glittering family. And once again the nation must pause in stunned introspection.

It can be said that the attack on Senator Kennedy was the work of one irrational man. The same can be said, with equal accuracy, of the murder of John F. Kennedy and of Martin Luther King Jr. That explanation is valid—as far as it goes—and has the added advantage of absolving the total society from any meaningful share of the guilt.

But it is too easy. For the truth that must be faced is that these reasonless acts grew out of the dangerous tension and the deep stresses that rack the country during the present years of rapid growth and change. We must, all of us, face the fact that the companion to stress—divisiveness—has inflamed unbalanced men to violence.

There can, in this time of shock and prayer, be only one rational reaction. There must be no anger, no bitterness, no rage. There must, rather, be a calm dedication by every member of every faction of our society to close the divisions that alienate one American from another, and to ease the tensions that now threaten to eclipse the bright promise of the nation.

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The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) 4-20
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date JUN 5 1968

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Kennedy Is Shot Critically After Calif. Win, Suspect Held

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The Washington Post
Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date JUN 5 1968

file 62-589A-

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Struck in Head, Hip; During Celebration; 3 Others Wounded

A-1

From News Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (Wednesday)—Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, was shot early today minutes after he claimed his victory in the California primary.

He was pronounced in critical condition at Central Receiving Hospital from three wounds—two in the head and one in the hip.

At 4 a.m. (EDT) he was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Later Kennedy was transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital.

The shooting at the Ambassador Hotel turned the Kennedy victory celebration into a scene of horror and pandemonium.

Kennedy was reportedly conscious and talking after being struck by the series of shots. Almost immediately after the shooting a young man of Latin appearance in dungarees was seen being taken into custody.

The shots were fired about 3:20 a.m. EDT. At least three other men were reported wounded, Paul Schrade of the Steelworkers Union, ABC unit manager William Wiesel and Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles.

Priest Offers a Rosary

A priest, near the scene of the shooting, said he approached the fallen Senator. "I gave him the rosary and he clenched it tightly and I was pushed away. There was blood on his head."

Kennedy's wife, Ethel, expecting her 11th child, knelt by her husband before he was taken to the hospital. Her face was masked with shock.

The California victor had just left the ballroom of the Ambassador and was walking along a service corridor outside the kitchen. There was a normal crush of reporters, photographers and spectators.

At least five shots were fired, according to eyewitnesses, by a man who had been standing by a service cart.

After he was struck, Kennedy lay in a pool of blood while efforts were made to find a doctor. His brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, stood on the podium of the ballroom shouting for a doctor.

A bus boy reported that Kennedy gasped at one point. "Is everybody okay? Is everybody okay?"

Negro Olympic star Rafer Johnson and Los Angeles Ram tackle Roosevelt Grier, both of whom had been campaigning with Kennedy, reportedly seized the assailant. An accomplice was reportedly also taken into custody.

Joe La Hive, a member of Kennedy's headquarters staff, said he and another aide participated in the capture.

"We both looked at Bobby and then we both grabbed the gunman and threw him up on a table. The guy grabbed his gun and handed it to Rafer Johnson and we turned the guy over to police," said La Hive.

David Jayne, an ABC producer in Los Angeles, said he "heard several loud noises like popping firecrackers" and he dived to the ground. When he looked up Kennedy had fallen in front of him.

Emergency Treatment

One physician on the scene was quoted as saying that the Senator was going to be all right. But Kennedy was reported to be unconscious at the Central Receiving Hospital, where last rites were administered.

The assailant was described as an olive-skinned man of about 25. One witness said that he heard the gunman "shout something about saving the country."

There was an interval of about 60 seconds between the first shot and the later burst of gunfire. It was the ensuing flurry that finally awakened the victory celebrants to what had happened.

Emergency treatment was given to Kennedy at the Central Receiving Hospital, where doctors administered shots and intravenous fluid. It was while he was there that Father Thomas Teacha from St. Basil's Church was called in to administer the last rites.

Less than a half hour later the New York Senator was taken to Good Samaritan for surgery. Kennedy press aide Frank Mankiewicz described the Senator as in "stable condition" there.

"He was breathing well. He had a good heart beat," the aide said.

The shooting and ensuing bedlam was reported on live television. It was an irony reminiscent of the murder of his brother's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. The scene on the screen registered the same atmosphere of hysteria, disarray and mute shock.

There were cries of "Kill him! Lynch him!" as some in the crowd tried to grapple for the assailant. Kennedy's bodyguard, William Barry, and Grier shielded the suspect from the crowd.

The news of the shooting spread quickly through Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's election headquarters at the Beverly Hilton Hotel and threw a pall over a noisy crowd there.

McCarthy was awakened and went immediately to the ballroom of his hotel. He asked that the crowd there join him in a moment of silent prayer.

President Johnson was advised of the shooting immediately, but the White House withheld comment. A spokesman for Gov. Ronald Reagan said the California Chief Executive deplored the shooting and offered "whatever assistance that we can make available" to help apprehend the assailants.

The Senator's brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, telephoned the family home in Hyannis, Mass., from California and reported the shooting. The Senator's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, were not awakened, however. The father is a semi-invalid as a result of a stroke several years ago.

RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

United Press International

Robert F. Kennedy: Shot as the crowd surged

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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Kennedy Had Just Won Two Major State Races

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (Wednesday) — Twin victories in the California and South Dakota primaries moved Sen. Robert F. Kennedy back into the Democratic presidential race today.

Kennedy had just thanked campaign workers for their help and was on his way to address another group of supporters when he was shot at a Los Angeles hotel.

Early this morning, a sampling of votes from Los Angeles County showed Kennedy had overtaken Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's early lead in California, capturing the State's rich prize of 174 convention votes.

Hours earlier, Kennedy had wrapped up a prestige-building win over a slate running under President Johnson's name but supporting Vice President Humphrey in Humphrey's native state of South Dakota.

McCarthy finished a badly beaten third in South Dakota, but he told his supporters here this morning, "We have just begun to fight."

The vote count in California was agonizingly slow, delayed by breakdowns in computers and a snarl in a new electronic voting system in Los Angeles. But three hours after the polls closed, NBC News joined CBS in declaring Kennedy the projected winner. NBC projected Kennedy at nearly 50 per cent of the vote.

The raw vote returns seesawed between Kennedy and McCarthy even after the projections of a solid Kennedy victory.

A third slate, nominally uncommitted but supported by prominent California backers of Humphrey, trailed far behind.

With 20% of California's 28,573 precincts reporting, the vote in the Democratic presidential primary was:

Kennedy .. 229,018 (43.9%)
Lynch slate 69,410 (13.3%)
McCarthy . 222,766 (42.8%)

In the Republican balloting, with 19% of the precincts reporting, Gov. Ronald Reagan was drawing 210,264 votes.

Reagan was the only candidate listed on the ballot and no write-ins are permitted.

Kennedy's two victories erased—at least partially—the setback he suffered last week, when McCarthy upset him in the Oregon primary. The stage appeared to be set for a bruising fight for delegates between Humphrey and Kennedy in the 11 weeks remaining before the Democratic Convention opens in Chicago on Aug. 26.

The victories in South Dakota and California restored Kennedy's credentials in the presidential race, but did not provide any immediate measure of his ability to unite the anti-Administrative Democrats for the showdown with Humphrey.

Kennedy hinted strongly that he would drop out of the race if McCarthy beat him here, as he did in Oregon last week. McCarthy, who lost to Kennedy in May in Indiana and Nebraska, insisted just as strongly that he would carry on—no matter what.

But practical politicians in both camps agreed in advance that whoever won California—and its rich bag of 174 convention votes, more than one-eighth of the 1312 needed for nomination—would automatically become the principal challenger to Vice President Humphrey at the Democratic Convention in Chicago in August.

Humphrey, happy to see his rivals quarreling with each other, adopted a hands-off attitude toward the third slate in the California primary, an uncommitted delegation led by State Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch consisting mainly of pro-Administration party officials.

The Kennedy-McCarthy battle in California was the briefest but most bitter in the chain of encounters reaching back through Indiana, Nebraska and Oregon. Both men threw everything they had in the way of organization, money and personal energy into the one-week campaign, knowing that this was their last test of strength, except for delegate contests in each individual congressional district in New York on June 18.

Kennedy had been a pronounced favorite to win California from the moment he joined McCarthy in challenging President Johnson's renomination. But McCarthy's upset victory over Kennedy in Oregon last Tuesday gave his underdog California campaign a psychological and financial boost.

Polls taken over the weekend showed Kennedy leading, but with McCarthy closing the gap.

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The struggle became increasingly personal, with each candidate complaining of "misleading" and "unfair" tactics in the other's advertising. Yet when Kennedy and McCarthy met for the first and only time in their entire 3-month campaign in a televised discussion program in San Francisco Saturday night, their exchanges were guarded and polite.

Immediately afterwards, however, McCarthy resumed of "scare tactics" on the race issue. What aroused McCarthy's ire was Kennedy's statement during the televised program that McCarthy's plan for aiding Negroes amounted to a proposal to "take 10,000 black people and move them into Orange County," a predominantly white suburban area south of Los Angeles.

McCarthy accused Kennedy of using tactics that "could increase suspicion and distrust among the races." He also said Kennedy's argument that aid must be directed toward improving life in the slums amounted to "practical apartheid," a statement that Kennedy characterized as a sign of "desperation" on McCarthy's part.

The counterpart to this bid for the white suburban vote was the intense McCarthy campaign—employing recorded praise of the Senator by the late Martin Luther King Jr. and endorsement by prominent California Negroes—to reduce the overwhelming margin Kennedy had won from Negro voters in previous primaries.

Accompanying this was a separate and continuing argument between the two men as to who had been earliest and most consistent in his opposition to the Vietnam war.

As personal relations worsened between Kennedy and McCarthy, Humphrey backers in the State stepped up their advertising campaign for the Lynch delegation, in an obvious bid to keep either Kennedy or McCarthy from reaching 50 per cent of the total vote.

By claiming that neither challenger had been able to win the allegiance of the majority of Democrats in the states where they had run, the Humphrey men hope to be able to obliterate the psychological significance of the primaries on the ultimate convention choices.

Until today, McCarthy had topped 50 per cent only in Wisconsin, where his sole rival, President Johnson, withdrew from the race on the eve of the voting. Kennedy had gone over 50 per cent only in Nebraska and the District of Columbia, winning Indiana by a plurality and losing to McCarthy in Oregon.

Awaited almost as eagerly as the California returns was the attack, accusing Kennedy a signal from Kennedy and McCarthy about the possibility of their joining forces to combat Humphrey at the convention.

Kennedy said a week ago that he would "abide by the decision" of the California electorate—a strong hint that he would quit the race if beaten here. He did not pledge to aid McCarthy under those circumstances, but many of those close to him predicted the Senator would take that step, because of his opposition to Administration policies in Vietnam and at home that Humphrey has been defending.

McCarthy was adamant about rejecting talks of a "coalition" if he were defeated, but some of his young campaign associates have indicated privately that they would be willing to work for (Kennedy) if he won California. Overtures from Kennedy himself reached some McCarthy aides yesterday and today.

The Kuchel-Rafferty battle in the Republican senatorial primary was a classic confrontation between the liberal and conservative wings of the California GOP. Kuchel, who went to the Senate in 1953 as an appointee of then Gov. Earl Warren, was the last survivor of the war era of liberal Republicanism remaining in high office in the State.

Rafferty was a hero of the same conservative forces that carried the 1964 California primary for Barry Goldwater over Rockfeller and that nominated and elected Reagan as Governor in 1966. As School Superintendent, Rafferty became a free-swinging critic of "progressive" notions in education, law, welfare and other fields. Reagan, pursuing his own presidential ambitions, remained neutral in the Kuchel-Rafferty race.

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WAS DRAFTING WIRE

How McCarthy Got News

By MARY McGRORY
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Eugene McCarthy was sitting in his seventh-floor suite at the Beverly Hilton Hotel with his managers, drafting a congratulatory telegram to Sen. Robert Kennedy on his California primary victory when the news came.

"I think," he had just said to Blair Clark and Thomas Finney, "that we could say 'fine' instead of 'splendid,' because I don't think the percentage will go that high."

At that moment, there was a knock on the door. David Schumacher, a reporter for CBS who has followed McCarthy since New Hampshire, came into the room.

"Sen. Kennedy has been shot," he said.

McCathy and the others looked at him in total disbelief, and someone said, "You're kidding."

Schumacher said, "I'm not. I'll go back and get more."

Family Came In

The senator's wife and his two daughters, Ellen and Mary, came in from an adjoining room where they had been following the returns during an inconclusive evening. The other guests, too nervous to wait for the Los Angeles County returns, had drifted away.

Schumacher returned in a few minutes to say that Kennedy had been shot in the hip.

McCarthy, sitting in a chair in the corner, put his hands over his eyes, and then looked up.

"Maybe we should do it in a different way," he said. "Maybe we should have the English system of having the cabinet choose the President. There must be some other way."

Mary McCarthy, the Senator's second daughter, who helped push her father into the race against President Johnson and who has campaigned in all the primary states, dropped her hands to her side and said, "This country . . ."

"Room Turned Ice Cold"

Tom Saltonstall, the fair-haired young Harvard dropout who has recorded the McCarthy speeches from New Hampshire to California, came upstairs to report how the news had been received down in the ballroom, where as usual, the McCarthy partisans had shown their inability to recognize the difference between victory and defeat.

"They were singing 'When The Saints come Marching In' when it was announced. The room turned ice cold," Saltonstall said.

The drama in McCarthy headquarters up to that point had been a resumption of the struggle that has been waged at every point since Robert Kennedy announced he was a candidate on March 16.

All day long the question the young people had asked themselves was whether, if Kennedy had a big victory in California, they had a higher duty to help him stop Humphrey. The emissaries of the Kennedy camp had come over in a steady stream to the headquarters to find out if the young crusaders might be at last ready to face reality.

If he lives, I'll work for him," said one distraught McCarthy aide.

Gradually, the young politicians came up to the seventh floor to stand in the corridors around McCarthy's suite.

An advance man came out and told them McCarthy had canceled all campaign plans and had on his schedule only a visit to the hospital to see Kennedy for the next day.

They stood around in stunned little groups weeping and embracing one another.

"They do it every time," muttered one of McCarthy's young lieutenants. "Something has happened to this country in the last three years."

Recalls JFK Killing

"I'll tell you what I'm thinking of," said Lee Siegel, a Harvard instructor, who has been helping McCarthy. "I'm thinking of the time they shot his brother. I had a term paper in the typewriter. I'll never forget it."

Siegel left to drive Clark to the hospital of the Good Samaritan to stand outside with the reporters who had gathered to wait for bulletins on Kennedy's condition.

A half-dozen policemen appeared to take up a post by McCarthy's room.

It was the ghastly finale to a campaign that had brought two men into increasingly bitter conflict for a prize that neither could attain without the other's help.

Enmity Had Grown

In the last four days, a mood of apprehension had settled over both camps. The Saturday night debate, which had imposed an almost unbearable strain on both the contenders, had settled nothing and increased the pressure.

Their attacks on each other had reached a point of unprecedented harshness. Joylessly, McCarthy and Kennedy had begun to say things about each other that they would both have had to take back if the accommodation they sought were ever to be reached.

Still, there had been nothing that had been said or done to prepare for the violence which ended the campaign.

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Shocked Leaders in District Express Concern for Society

The Kennedy shooting produced mute sorrow and expressions of troubled concern among District government and community leaders.

The Rev. Channing E. Phillips, who led a Kennedy slate to victory in a District primary recently, was reported as so shocked he was unable to give his reaction.

"Who's next?" asked H. Carl Moultrie, president of the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It pinpoints the violent atmosphere we live in," said Moultrie. "We have to reassess our political and social goals in America. Then maybe we can get down to changing the atmosphere. . . . You have to wonder who's next. No one is safe. No one."

"Stop This Anarchy

Moultrie said the notoriety given assassins seemed to spur similar attempts by others.

"People see this and it gives them the idea that they can become heroes themselves. It gives a warped mind a chance to get in the limelight."

"We've got to stop it. We've got to stop this anarchy at any cost," he added.

Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League, said, "We have to assume it was Sen. Kennedy's views. It was the way he speaks out. One can't help but feel that it's a resistance to the change that has to come. It is a manifestation of s serious illness in our society. No man will be free or safe until we build a new kind of America."

Tucker said that Kennedy, then attorney general, has worked with him as honorary chairman of the Future for Jimmy program which was initiated after the Thanksgiving Day racial riot at D.C. Stadium in 1962.

Cities Interest in Youth

"He always showed a great interest in youth," said Tucker, "especially the deprived youths of this city and others."

C. Sumner Stone, a former aide to former Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and a member of the Black United Front steering committee, said, "I'm shocked, overwhelmed. This is indicative of the kind of society we live in. We are moving toward anarchy."

"But the time has come when we have got to stop being shocked," said Stone. "What are we going to do about it? How do we react to it when young leaders willing to speak out on issues are shot down?"

Various District political leaders used the words "shocked" and "dismayed" as they heard the news.

"Im just a heartbroken human being," said Joseph L. Rauh Jr., a leader of the drive to elect Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy as president. "Sen. Kennedy is a great man."

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, a supporter of Vice President Hubert Humphrey for president, said he was "terribly shocked" at the news of the shooting in Los Angeles.

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The Evening Star (Washington) A-11
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Public Figures Deplore Rise in U.S. Violence

Reaction from public figures came swiftly in the wake of today's shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy with expression of shock, sorrow and outrage and prayers for his recovery.

Some commented they feared such violence was becoming commonplace in America.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said "our hopes and prayers" are with Kennedy and the other "victims of this dreadful act of violence.

"It is a shocking and terrible thing that has happened," he said at Colorado Springs, Colo., where he was staying prior to a convocation speech at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

"Our hearts go out to Mrs. Kennedy and the children and the families of the other wounded," Humphrey said.

McCarthy Asks Prayer

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who had gone to bed, was awakened and went to the Beverly Hilton hotel ballroom where he asked the stunned crowd to join him in a moment of silent prayer.

McCarthy canceled plans to go to Seattle in futherance of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination and said he would fly directly to Washington.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "I'm shocked and horrified to think that this type of attempted assassination had become an American habit as it would appear."

James Farmer, civil rights activist, said "a terrible contagion of political violence has struck again."

"Americans somehow must learn that debate should be conducted with words, and not bullets," Farmer said. "Once again our hearts go out to the Kennedy family."

Lindsay Shocked

Mayor John V. Lindsay said, "This is shocking beyond belief. Thank God none of them was fatally hit. Everyone prays for their recovery."

Mayor Walter Washington of Washington said, "We are shocked and dismayed by this tragic and senseless attack. Our hearts go out to Sen. Kennedy's family — the regret that is ours is deep.

The people of the Nation's Capital have always held him as their particular friend and a champion of their needs."

New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes said in Princeton that the shooting provided "new evidence of the savage violence that is running through our society.

"We'd better wake up and take the guns away from the lunatics before they shoot all of us," he added.

Evangelist Billy Graham urged President Johnson to "call the nation to prayer.

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Americans in Saigon Angered by Shooting

SAIGON (AP) — American GIs and civilians in Saigon were stunned and angered today by the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"Oh, my God," was the immediate reaction of several servicemen.

The U.S. Armed Forces Radio broadcast wire service bulletins of the shooting to the 530,000 American troops in Vietnam.

The Saigon bureau of The Associated Press and other news offices were deluged by telephone calls asking for details.

"I'd like to get my hands on that man who did it," said Pfc. Bernard Elwood of Joliet, Ill. "They've already killed the only real president we ever had."

"God help us," said Spec. 4 William Negaard of Minneapolis, Minn. "What the hell is going on back there? A man has to risk his life to run for the presidency."

Sgt. John Tucker of Tell City, Ind., putting his hand to his forehead exclaimed: "I feel just like the last time." After a moment he added: "Such a rich family and yet so poor. After this tragic year in the United States, I feel safe over here."

Kennedy toured the Far East in 1962 but did not stop in Vietnam. His brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, made a 12-day visit to Vietnam last January.

"Why?" Asks General

Gen. Fred C. Weyand, who commands U.S. troops in the provinces around Saigon, was talking with a newsman when his aide burst in with the news of the shooting.

"Oh, my God," exclaimed Weyand, "Why do those things happen in our country?"

A U.S. Marine colonel commented: "I think it is frightening. First Jack Kennedy, then Martin Luther King and now another political leader. When you get to the point where anyone who rises and speaks goes down, then this is the first step back to the Dark Ages."

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The Evening Star (Washington) A-9
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PATH OF BULLET, SPEED

Keys to Kennedy's Chances

By JUDITH RANDAL
Star Staff Writer

The bullet that felled Sen. Robert F. Kennedy entered through the breast-shaped mastoid bone behind the right ear and then apparently lodged near the base of the brain.

Known technically as the medulla oblongata, the base of the brain is an extension of the spinal cord. It contains the vital nerve centers which regulate the heart beat, the diameter of the arteries and veins, the rate of respiration and other reflex actions.

Kennedy was shot at approximately 12:10 a.m. PDT (3:10 EDT). Within 25 minutes he was at an emergency receiving hospital and within 45 minutes was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital in downtown Los Angeles where a team of surgeons prepared to attempt to save his life.

The hours that intervened between the senator's admission to Good Samaritan and his being taken into surgery were probably spent in part in making diagnostic tests.

The most critical of these was undoubtedly an X-ray procedure known as an arteriogram which maps the blood vessels of the brain.

Shows Blood Clots

Such an X ray could show surgeons the location of any blood clots formed as a result of the bullet injury.

The removal of such a clot or clots would be as critical to Kennedy's survival as the removal of the bullet itself.

In performing the operation, surgeons probably followed the track of the bullet into the brain, looking for blood clots as they went.

Possibilities Listed

Shortly after the surgery began, Dr. Alfred Luessenhop, a prominent Georgetown neurosurgeon who has cared for the Robert Kennedys' children said the fact that Kennedy appeared to be conscious briefly and able to talk and grip are reasons for cautious optimism. "It's very bad," said the surgeon, "but he appears to have a slim chance."

It was impossible without examining the senator to know what the extent of recovery might be if he survives, Dr. Luessenhop said. One possibility, he said, is that Kennedy could be intellectually intact, but physically handicapped.

If the bullet damaged the left side of the brain, the senator would likely be partially paralyzed on the right side of his body. If the bullet injured the right of the brain—where it entered—he could be handicapped on the left side of the body.

The key threads on which a patient's life hangs in such cases are the course of the bullet and the velocity with which it entered his brain. "This is generally a fatal type of injury," Luessenhop said, "and if the bullet was traveling at high speed, his chances are practically nil."

"With the scant information we have, it is impossible to know."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
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The Evening Star (Washington) A-6
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A Biography of the 'Most Typical Kennedy'

Robert Francis Kennedy for years has been the typical Kennedy — the one member of the famous family who could come close to fitting almost everybody's idea of what a Kennedy is like.

In his public life, that has been both an asset and a burden to him.

In his personal life, that has not been of particular concern — and not a source of satisfaction to him. He is, most often, detached about his personality and reputation.

For a man who has been approaching or standing at the center of public life for 15 years, Kennedy remains a person whom few people know closely.

Thus, if he is typical, it is only in his public character. He has been a highly visible person since emerging as a combative Senate staff lawyer in 1953. And that visibility has both made his reputation, and kept his private personality unusually obscure.

Stance as Candidate

In his emergence this year as a presidential candidate, Robert Kennedy somewhat paradoxically began disproving perhaps the most common assumption about him and his family — the belief among some Americans, that the Kennedys simply expect that the presidency is theirs for the asking.

In his public and private performance in 2½ months as a White House aspirant, Kennedy has tended to make it clear that he does not see the presidency as inevitably his, or his brother Edward's. Rather, he has strongly indicated that he regards the office as a desirable goal that no one achieves without almost impossible amounts of work and incredible sacrifice.

Probably the loss of this year's Oregon election — the first election loss for a Kennedy, did more than any other single act to prove Kennedy's point. That defeat seems not to have been a particular surprise to him.

But if Robert Kennedy did succeed, this year, in proving that his ambition was tempered by a sense of realism, that was so much a contrast with his career up to now as to be hard to believe.

In short, in his 15 years of Washington, nationwide, and worldwide public activity, Kennedy has always seemed to be a continuing success in spite of the real obstacles that face any young man at the heights of national political power.

The Third Son

Robert Francis Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1925, the third son born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Patrick Kennedy.

The eldest of the Kennedy sons, Joseph, died in World War II. The other sons were John and Edward. The Kennedy daughters are Rosemary, Eunice (Mrs. Sargent Shriver), Patricia (Mrs. Peter Lawford), and Jean (Mrs. Stephen Smith).

Robert was a sophomore at Harvard in 1944 when Joseph Jr., a Navy pilot, was killed on a war mission. When the Navy named a new destroyer after Joe, Robert went to Washington and obtained Navy Secretary James Forrestal's personal permission to transfer from naval ROTC to duty as a seaman aboard the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.

For the first few months he scraped paint with a deck crew. He later stood radar watches but remained a seaman until his postwar discharge from the Navy.

Back at Harvard after the war, Robert played end on the football team, though he weighed only 150 pounds.

His academic record at Harvard and at the University of Virginia law school was undistinguished. He was graduated 56th in his law school class of 125 but is remembered warmly for his contributions in less scholarly pursuits. He invited Ralph Bunche to address the university's large nonsegregated audience and entertained elegantly for him at a private dinner party. Other speakers he presented at the student forum included Senator Joe McCarthy and Supreme Court Justice William Douglas.

Frederick D. G. Ribble, dean of the law school and one of Robert's professors, remembers him as "full of energy and ideas."

"I have the feeling that if he had been as much interested in high grades as in public affairs he would have been a very high-ranking student," he says.

First Legal Job

Kennedy's first job after he obtained his law degree was with the Justice Department's criminal division, where he worked on both subversion and tax fraud cases. An attorney who worked with him in this period found him bright but not brilliant, easy to work with and wrapped up in his job.

After seven months at the Justice Department Robert left to handle brother John's 1952 Senate campaign against Henry Cabot Lodge. When John then entered the Senate, Robert took a job with the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—the McCarthy committee.

Senator McCarthy was then at the peak of his power.

Kennedy says he took the job because he felt "there was a

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good deal that needed to be done" in exposing Communist activities. His relations with Senator McCarthy were amiable, but he feuded with Roy Cohn, the committee's chief counsel, and left to work for the Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization after Mr. Cohn took over full direction of the staff. He returned to the committee eight months later as counsel for the Democratic members.

Fighting With Cohn

Robert Kennedy and Roy Cohn almost got into a fist fight one day in 1954 when—according to Robert—Cohn threatened to "get" Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., for ridiculing a plan for antiCommunist psychological warfare prepared by Pvt. G. David Schine.

Allen Drury, then a reporter for The Star and since author of "Advise and Consent," and other best-sellers, gave this description of the encounter:

Newsmen overheard Mr. Cohn ask Mr. Kennedy:

"'Do you want to fight now?'"

"Mr. Kennedy, both arms laden with books, snapped back, 'Don't warn me! Don't try it again, Cohn!'"

Cohn, if not Kennedy, has forgiven the past and later informed the Senate Judiciary Committee he would support the Kennedy appointment as attorney general in 1960-61. "I found his work to be of high quality and characterized by energy, intelligence and tenaciousness," he says.

Robert Kennedy had told McCarthy when he first left the committee in 1953 that he thought it was headed for "disaster." While the senator himself went into eclipse, Kennedy's own career on the committee prospered.

He became its chief counsel when the Democrats regained control of Congress in January 1955, and held this job for the remaining two years of the committee's life.

When the successor McClellan committee was created in 1957 to investigate "improper activities in the labor or management field," he became its chief counsel.

The new committee soon grew to be the largest investigative force ever assembled in Congress, with a staff of more than 100 persons, including 35 investigators and 45 accountants.

Robert Kennedy's role as head of the committee's investigating staff and its chief interrogator brought public renown and the lasting enmity of Jimmy Hoffa and other Teamster officials. But many observers generally found little to praise and considerable to criticize in his handling of the hearings.

"He was awfully rough on the rights of witnesses," was a typical comment from a relatively neutral lawyer.

Another attorney cites his questions to witnesses who were taking the Fifth Amendment and his introduction of both hearsay and wiretap evidence. The same lawyer thought Kennedy's questioning often showed careless research and inadequate preparation.

Edward Bennett Williams, Hoffa's attorney, often made Kennedy's crossexamination look weak to legal eyes and Hoffa himself gave him a rough time.

In Kennedy's defense, lawyer friends say he used accepted congressional investigating tactics necessary to expose the national evil of corrupt union leaders in collusion with the underworld.

And Hoffa eventually was convicted and now is in federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa.

Kennedy himself says in his book, "The Enemy Within":

"Looking back over the record, I do not know of any witness whose reputation was besmirched by our committee. An examination of some 14 million words of testimony shows no instance where the regular staff presented a case that was not fully and factually established and documented."

Then President-elect John Kennedy tapped his brother to be attorney general.

The limited experience stirred a controversy. The President joshed:

"I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

Kennedy accepted the appointment somewhat reluctantly. He was afraid the appointment might embarrass his brother and he wondered if it was a wise step in his own career in public service.

Hired Brilliant Staff

Once persuaded, however, he drew together a brilliant staff of lawyers to assist him, consulted them constantly, listened to their advice and backed them up.

Kennedy's record as attorney general touched a broad span of the nation's life—civil rights, organized crime and racketeering, immigration, labor legislation, defense of the poor, pardons, economic concentration, juvenile delinquency and the federal judiciary.

But he drew criticism.

He was roundly criticized when the FBI banged on doors in the middle of the night to question persons about a steel price increase in 1962 which was later withdrawn under pressure from President Kennedy.

Although the Justice Department was his primary responsibility, he had a hand in practically every phase of government.

An aide estimated that he devoted 80 percent of his working day to Justice Department business, 5 percent to meetings with members of the press, 5 percent to political activities and 10 percent to foreign policy and other government affairs.

A White House aide said a familiar order from the President was "Call Bobby, get together with him and come back with an idea on this."

The President turned to him during the ill-fated invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, in April 1961, and later had him head an injury into the Central Intelligence Agency.

In 1962 the President sent his brother on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis with the Soviet Union the attorney general led the opposition in government councils to proposals for an air strike against Cuba without warning. He rejected such action as "another Pearl Harbor," and urged instead the policy that was adopted of a restrained ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove the missiles.

Nov. 22, 1963

Bobby Kennedy was lunching at his McLean, Va., home on Nov. 22, 1963 when he learned of his brother's assassination. He was at the airport when the presidential plane landed with the late President's body, his blood-smeared widow and the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson.

He never left Jacqueline Kennedy's side during the public rites which preceded the funeral. He and his brother, Sen. Edward M. "Ted" Kennedy, walked on either side of her as the funeral procession followed the casket on foot from the White House to the Cathedral of St. Matthews. At Arlington Cemetery both brothers helped her light the Eternal Flame over the grave.

The assassination plunged Kennedy into deep melancholy. He had lost the brother he so intensely admired, his place in government was obscure and his relationship with Johnson was strained.

At Johnson's request he flew to the Far East in January 1964 to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia over Indonesia's refusal to accept the newly created country of Malaysia.

In June he traveled to West Berlin for the first anniversary of his brother's visit to West Berlin. From there he and his wife visited Poland where they were mobbed at every appearance.

On June 19, a few days before he left for West Berlin, tragedy almost struck the Kennedy family again.

His brother "Ted," who was elected to fill a portion of John Kennedy's unexpired Senate term, was injured in plane crash while en route to the Massachusetts Democratic convention where he was to be nominated for a full six year term. Ted recovered well—and won wide respect in the Senate.

Meanwhile, the domestic political pot boiled. Kennedy was very much in the center of it.

There was talk of him becoming Johnson's vice presidential running mate in the approaching presidential election. Political leaders endorsed the idea. Polls showed him a favorite. At the same time there were suggestions from the New York State Democratic leaders that he should run for the Senate in New York although he resided in Virginia and voted in Massachusetts.

The vice presidential office obviously was more attractive to Kennedy and he announced on June 23, 1964: "I will not be a candidate for the United States Senate for New York."

Six weeks later Johnson, in effect, put him back in the New York Senate race by eliminating Kennedy and all other Cabinet members from consideration as his running mate.

Kennedy's opponent for the Senate seat was the incumbent, Republican Senator Kenneth B.

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Keating, who sought a second term.

Kennedy defeated Keating by more than 800,000 plurality. When he joined his brother Ted in the Senate, it marked the first time in history three brothers had become senators.

—United Press International

A stunned Ethel Kennedy sits in an ambulance with her wounded husband as an attendant applies a tourniquet on order.

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Kennedy Is Critically Wounded, Surgeons See 50-50 Chance

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Johnson Orders A Guard for All Candidates

Secret Service Told To Get FBI Aid, Protect Families Too

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

President Johnson, horrified at the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, today ordered the Secret Service to protect all presidential candidates and their families.

White House Press Secretary George Christian said the President asked Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley to arrange the protection and to borrow manpower from the FBI as needed to assure protection of the families and candidates.

Johnson issued the following statement shortly before 7 a.m.:

"There are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy.

"Our thoughts and our prayers are with Sen. Kennedy, his family and the other victims.

"All America prays for his recovery.

"We also pray that divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere."

Told by Rostow

Christian said the President was informed of the shooting at 3:31 a.m. EDT by Walt W. Rostow, his special assistant for national security affairs, who had been awakened by a call from the White House situation room.

The President did not go back to bed, preferring to remain in his bedroom to work, watch the news and confer with key aides.

Beginning about 5 a.m., Christian said, Johnson talked three times with Attorney General Ramsey Clark and twice with Secret Service Chief Rowley.

The President expressed his

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Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) A-1
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
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New York Post
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The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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sympathy personally in telephone talks early in the morning with Kennedy's younger brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith. Both were at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles where the senator was undergoing surgery.

Asks Legislation

The President also consulted by telephone early this morning with Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, Sen. Mike Monroney, D-Okla., and Rep. Tom Steed, D-Okla., about legislation to authorize the Secret Service to protect presidential candidates and their families.

Assistant White House Press Secretary Tom Johnson said the President told the legislators he had ordered the Secret Service to establish the protection details without waiting for authorizing legislation. He then urged moves to get such legislation on the books as soon as possible.

Under present law, the Secret Service is authorized to protect only the president and vice president and their families, and former presidents and their families.

Secret Service agents have guarded Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her children since President Kennedy's assassination in November 1963.

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—United Press International

Robert F. Kennedy moments after he was shot in Los Angeles this morning.

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UPI-248
(MARCH)

WASHINGTON--THE POOR PEOPLE OF RESURRECTION CITY HELD AN EMOTIONAL PRAYER SERVICE TODAY FOR A MAN THEY REGARDED AS ONE OF THEIR BEST FRIENDS -- SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

HUNDREDS KNELT ON THE MUDDY GROUND OF THE SHANTYTOWN WHILE THE REV. RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY, LEADER OF THE POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH, PRAYED:

"OH, GOD, LOOK ON SEN. KENNEDY. YOU HAVE A PURPOSE AND PLAN FOR HIS LIFE. IF HE MUST FOLLOW IN THE PATH OF HIS BROTHER, GIVE HIM PEACE SOMEWHERE."

SHOCKED AND ANGRY ABOUT THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION -- WHICH CAME JUST TWO MONTHS AFTER THE SLAYING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. -- THE POVERTY CAMPAIGNERS MADE PLANS FOR A MARCH ON THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TO DENOUNCE IT FOR LOBBYING AGAINST GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION.

THE PRAYER SERVICE FOR KENNEDY WAS HELD IN THE CENTER OF THE 15-ACRE CAMPSITE AT AN OPEN SQUARE WHICH HAS BEEN NAMED MARTIN LUTHER KING PLAZA.

IT OPENED WITH THE SINGING OF "NOBODY KNOWS THE TROUBLE I'VE SEEN" AND OTHER SORROWFUL NEGRO SPIRITUALS.

ABERNATHY READ A TELEGRAM HE HAD SENT TO THE KENNEDY FAMILY AT GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL IN LOS ANGELES. IT SAID AMERICA'S POOR ARE "DEEPLY GRIEVED" ABOUT THE SHOOTING AND WERE PRAYING FOR KENNEDY'S "EARLY AND COMPLETE RECOVERY -- AND RETURN TO HIS INVALUABLE SERVICE TO THE NATION AND MANKIND."

"HE CONSOLED US IN OUR SORROW AND SUPPORTED US IN MANY STRUGGLES," ABERNATHY SAID.

"HE WAS ONE OF THE PRECIOUS FEW LEADERS OF NATIONAL STATURE WHO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO SOMETHING EFFECTIVE TO END POVERTY AND OPPRESSION IN OUR SOCIETY."

HANK ADAMS, A YOUNG AMERICAN INDIAN LEADER, SAID THAT "NO OTHER SENATOR IN THIS CENTURY HAS PAID MORE ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF INDIANS."

ADAMS ANNOUNCED THAT THE INDIAN DELEGATION WHICH ARRIVED HERE LAST WEEK FROM WASHINGTON STATE PLANNED TO RETURN HOME. BUT HE EMPHASIZED THAT "WE ARE NOT LEAVING THE POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN -- WE ARE JUST GOING TO ANOTHER PLACE TO WORK."

MEXICAN-AMERICANS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF REIES TIJERINA DECLINED TO TAKE PART IN THE PRAYER SERVICE OR ANY MARCH TO THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS. 62-38274-

AFTER A SHARP EXCHANGE OF WORDS WITH NEGRO LEADERS, TIJERINA LED HIS CONTINGENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO SEEK A MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK OR OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS.

THE MEXICAN-AMERICANS CONTEND THAT THE UNITED STATES IS VIOLATING A PROVISION IN THE 1848 TREATY ENDING THE WAR WITH MEXICO WHICH GUARANTEED CERTAIN LAND RIGHTS TO MEXICANS LIVING ON THE U. S. SIDE OF THE BORDER.

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WITH SHOT
EDITORS NOTE: RON BENNETT, A UPI PHOTOGRAPHER, WAS STANDING NEAR SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WHEN HE WAS SHOT EARLY TODAY AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL. HERE IS HIS STORY.
BY RON BENNETT
LOS ANGELES (UPI)--KENNEDY FINISHED SPEAKING, SHOOK A FEW HANDS, THEN WALKED DIRECTLY BEHIND THE PODIUM, THROUGH SOME CURTAINS THAT LED TO A HALLWAY INTO A KITCHEN AREA.
IT LOOKED AS IF HE MIGHT BE GOING TOWARD AN EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE. THERE WERE A LOT OF PEOPLE FOLLOWING.
I HEARD SOME THINGS THAT SOUNDED LIKE FIRECRACKERS. PEOPLE STARTED YELLING AND FELL TO THE GROUND. I FELL DOWN, TOO.
THE MAN NEXT TO ME WAS SHOT. I THINK HE WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD.
I GOT UP AND STARTED SHOOTING PICTURES. KENNEDY WAS ON THE FLOOR BLEEDING FROM THE TOP OF THE HEAD. HE WAS WHISPERING TO SOMEBODY.
HIS WIFE CAME IN. SHE TOLD EVERYBODY TO GET BACK AND GIVE KENNEDY SOME AIR.
AFTER SHOOTING PICTURES OF KENNEDY, I RAN TO THE SUSPECT. HE HAD A DARK COMPLEXION. HE HAD ON A SWEAT SHIRT AND JEANS.
HE PUT UP A BIG FIGHT WHILE KENNEDY WAS LYING THERE. HE KEPT WRENCHING WITH THE PEOPLE WHO WERE HOLDING HIM.
THE GUY WAS YELLING. BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE WAS SAYING. HE SEEMED PANICKY. SOME PEOPLE TRIED TO ROUGH HIM UP. BUT OTHERS SHOUTED, "GET HIM OUT, GET HIM TO JAIL."
AFTER THEY CARRIED THE SUSPECT OUT, THE AMBULANCE CAME AND TOOK KENNEDY OUT. KENNEDY WAS LYING ON HIS BACK. A COUPLE OF PEOPLE WERE HOLDING HIS HEAD.
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Senator Felled In Los Angeles; 5 Others Shot

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot and critically wounded early today and was fighting for his life after surgeons operated to remove a .22 caliber bullet from his brain.

A young man, his identity still unknown publicly, was being held by police here as the suspect in the shooting which took place in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said in Washington that he had been told by Kennedy aides in California that the senator "has at least a 50-50 chance of surviving."

Kennedy was shot moments after he left a victory celebration marking his clear triumph in the California Democratic presidential primary.

A team of six neurosurgeons at Good Samaritan Hospital performed the delicate operation. It lasted over three hours and Kennedy was then put in an intensive care unit.

His attacker also wounded at least five other persons. Among these others was a Washington man—William Weisel, a television unit manager for the American Broadcasting Corp.

Kennedy was rushed first to Central Receiving Hospital where a priest administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, then he was moved to Good Samaritan. He also has been hit, superficially, in the shoulder.

After an hour and a half of surgery, life signs were reported good — strong pulse, blood pressure and respiration.

However, a statement from Good Samaritan described Kennedy's condition as "very critical." That word had been relayed by Frank Mankiewicz, the senator's press secretary.

At 4:43 a.m. (7:43 EDT) after the operation had been continuing for more than 90 minutes, Mankiewicz stood atop a police car outside the hospital and reported:

"I have a very short announcement to make. Doctors now say the surgery will take another hour or two longer. The senator's life signs remain good. That's all I'm going to say now."

He did add, however, that Kennedy's wife, Ethel, and his brother, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, were standing by in the hospital. Mrs. Kennedy was close behind her husband when he was shot, and she accompanied him to the hospital by ambulance.

Kennedy went into surgery at approximately 3:12 a.m. (6:12 a.m. EDT).

Meanwhile, police were holding a young man who had been disarmed by members of Kennedy's campaign staff immediately after the shooting in the kitchen.

A police photo of the suspect showed a man apparently in his 20s, with dark curly hair, dark complexion, pocked face and possible scars on the forehead. He had a large nose, full lips, square chin and bushy eyebrows. He wore a white shirt, open at the neck, and a medium dark windbreaker.

Authorities said the man had uttered only on word "yes"—during their first encounter with him. They said the man had been advised of his rights, including his right to have a lawyer before being questioned. He declined a lawyer's services at that point, police said.

Other Victims

Los Angeles police identified these other persons as victims of the shooting:

Weisel, a 30-year-old unit manager for American Broadcasting Corp., suffered a bullet wound in the left side near the abdomen. His address was listed at 2700 Upton street NW.

Ira Goldstein, 19, of Los Angeles, an employe of Continental

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News Service at Sherman Oaks, Calif., who was shot in the left hip.

Elizabeth Evans of Saugus, Calif., who received a glancing bullet wound near the hairline.

Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles, who was wounded in the left shin. He was treated at a hospital and released.

Another person, 43-year-old Paul Schrade, received a skull fracture from a bullet, which lodged in his brain. He was listed in good condition at Kaiser Hospital.

Patrick Thornton of Los Angeles had a three-inch cut on the scalp when he was hit by a camera. Further details on his injury were not immediately available.

Crowds Cordoned Off

Outside the hospital where Kennedy was being treated, a Negro woman was leading a song to the words, "Is Death Enough for Me?" A few in the neighborhood crowd looking on joined in.

The hospital itself was bathed in lights from television cameras and trucks parked directly across the street. Two other spotlights, on top of the hospital, added an even more garish appearance to the night street scene.

Crowds in front of the hospital were cordoned off to permit only newsmen into the immediate area, but through the darkness faces of patients could be seen looking down on the crowd from within the hospital.

Conspiracy Doubted

At police headquarters, authorities tended to discount the possibility that there was a conspiracy involved in the shooting.

Police Chief Thomas Reddin told a news conference: "As near as we can tell, there's only one person involved."

He said police were holding the weapon, a .22 caliber pistol from which all eight shots had been fired.

The suspect's fingerprints had been sent to the FBI in Washington, the chief reported. He said the man had no identification in his possession, "just some scraps of paper."

The young man "does not respond to questioning but apparently understands questions put to him, Reddin said. "He doesn't appear to be under the influence of drugs. Nobody has any idea who he may be."

When asked later whether newsmen could take photographs of the suspect, one of Reddin's assistants said: "After Dallas, nobody is going to get within a thousand feet of him."

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John Kennedy 4½ years ago in Dallas, was killed by the late Jack Ruby when police were moving Oswald through a crowd at a police station.

Shot in Kitchen

Cheers were still rocking the ballroom as Kennedy was gunned down shortly after stepping down from the speakers stand where he had addressed a joyous throng celebrating his victory over Sen. McCarthy in California and his win over McCarthy and a convention delegate slate pledged President Johnson in South Dakota.

The shooting took place shortly after midnight in a kitchen hallway in the Ambassador Hotel.

"My God, my God," people shouted as the senator fell to the greasy floor amid empty soft drink bottles and dirty dishes.

There were cries of "Get a doctor, get a doctor," and the senator's wife, Ethel — pregnant with her eleventh child — fell over her husband's prostrate body and began wiping his face.

The curly haired, olive skinned assailant was set upon by 10 or 12 men, one of them Roosevelt Grier, the huge Negro lineman of the Los Angeles Rams football team, who has been helping Kennedy campaign around the country.

Five Shots Fired

Eugene Cesar, a 26-year old special security officer, described the shooting this way:

"I was holding his arm. We were coming through the crowd. The senator reached out to shake hands with someone in the direction where the gunman was standing.

"When he reached out, this man — a short man — held his arm up high over the senator's aides who were in front of him. He fired five shots.

"I fell back and pulled the senator with me. He slumped to the floor on his back. I was off balance and fell down and when I looked up about 10 people already had grabbed the assailant. They started clubbing and beating and kicking the guy. I turned around to the senator and saw there was blood on the right side of his head."

Ballroom Jammed

Kennedy was surrounded by aides and supporters and was on his way to a nearby press room to talk to reporters when he was shot. He had to pass from the ballroom through part of the kitchen to get to the pressroom because the main entrance to the ballroom was jammed with jubilant supporters.

Reporters heard several reports that sounded something like balloons bursting. But they came in such rapid succession that newsmen waiting for him thought it might be gunfire.

As reporters burst through the doors leading to the kitchen, the narrow hallway was jammed with seething humanity and shouts for doctors and police.

The gunman was smothered under about a dozen men some of whom were kicking and beating him. The hand holding the revolver was the only part of the gunman reporters could see at first.

"Don't kill him, don't kill him," people kept shouting as the man struggled to get away but was kept pinned down by the huge bulk of lineman Grier. Another of those who captured the assailant was Rafer Johnson, a decathlon champion who also had been involved in the Kennedy campaign and who moments before had been on the speaker's stand with Kennedy.

Grier Grabs Gun

Grier grabbed the gunman's arm and beat it on a steam table and finally was able to wrench the gun from his hand.

A few feet away, Kennedy was lying on his back on the cement floor. His shirt had been stripped almost off and Mrs. Kennedy was stroking his head and his chest. There was blood on the senator's head and a pool of blood was on the floor beside his head.

Just beyond the senator Schrade also lay on his back with his arm folded over his chest. Someone was fanning him.

The scene was complete pandemonium with aides, supporters, special security officers, waiters, kitchen help and others shouting and trying to force their way through the crowd.

It was a narrow hallway lined with steamtables that were not in use, trashcans full of empty soft drink bottles, a big pan of silverware and a stack of waiter's trays that finally were knocked askew in the commotion.

Saw Suspect Waiting

No one seemed to know how the gunman got in the kitchen. Persons in the ballroom and the adjoining areas were supposed to have special passes to get in.

Juan Perez, a kitchen helper, said he was standing across the steamtable from the gunman before Kennedy came into the kitchen.

"He asked three of four times: "Is Kennedy coming through here?' " Perez said.

Joseph Jones, a waiter, said he saw the suspect, too, and that he was shuffling some sketches on top of the steamtable.

Earl Williman told reporters he saw the man with the gun in his hand. Williman, who was among those surrounding Kennedy, said he ran around the security guards and helped pin the gunman.

The suspect was reported to have said: "I did it for my country" after the shooting. He was pinned down on the steamtable for about 20 minutes before police armed with shotguns came and took him into custody. Police said he refused to identify himself.

It was more than 15 minutes before rescue squadmen arrived and removed Kennedy to Central Receiving Hospital for emergency treatment. About 1 a.m. he was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital.

Wounds Described

Kennedy was receiving a solution, described as detrane, in one arm and blood in the other as he was taken from Central Receiving. There also were tubes in his mose and an oxygen mask over his mouth.

At 2:30 a.m., Mankiewicz came outside the hopsital and stood on top of a police car to give newsmen a report on Kennedy's condition.

"A team of neurosurgeons will start operating on Sen. Kennedy in 5 or 10 minutes," Mankiewicz said.

He has two wounds. One is a superficial shoulder wound. One is a very critical wound. The bullet entered the right mastoid bone behind the right ear and has gone to the midline of the skull and lodged in the brain. His breathing is good and unassisted. His heart is good. He is unconscious."

At the hotel, the scene was one of grief. The celebrants of a few hours earlier were huddled

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around television sets trying to find out the senator's condition. Many of them were crying and many knelt on the red carpeted floors and prayed.

Lisa Urso, a young girl dressed in a red and white Kennedy girl uniform, sobbed uncontrollably as she sat on a chair in the press room.

"Why couldn't it have been me, I was standing right behind him?" she kept saying over and over.

Held Rosary

One man who said he was a Catholic told reporters he said prayers over Kennedy while he was lying on the kitchen floor. He said he had a rosary and that Kennedy "took the rosary and my hands. The blood was coming from his head and ears."

As the word of the shooting passed out to the crowd, there were cries and moans and curses.

"This country isn't safe," one person shouted.

"Oh, no," said a young boy who then fell to the floor.

"They don't understand," another kept saying.

"What kind of a country is this," another said.

In the kitchen, hotel employes scrubbed away the blood.

Norbert Schloi, a former assistant attorney general when Kennedy headed the department of Justice, was standing there. Someone came up and demanded to know why there was not more security for the senator.

Little Security

Scheli, who has been working for Kennedy in the campaign, said: "There has been very little security in the campaign. He's been through mob scenes like this 50 times."

High McDonals, a young Kennedy press aide, stumbled around the press room in a daze. In his hands were Sen. Kennedy's shoes. McDonald was sobbing. He sat down in a chair and put his head on a table. Then he got up and went back to the kitchen and sat down with the shoes clutched in his arms. Later he went to the hospital, still sobbing, with the shoes still in his hands.

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—United Press International

A few moments later he is surrounded by Los Angeles police.

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Football player Roosevelt Grier (foreground) grabs suspect's arm.

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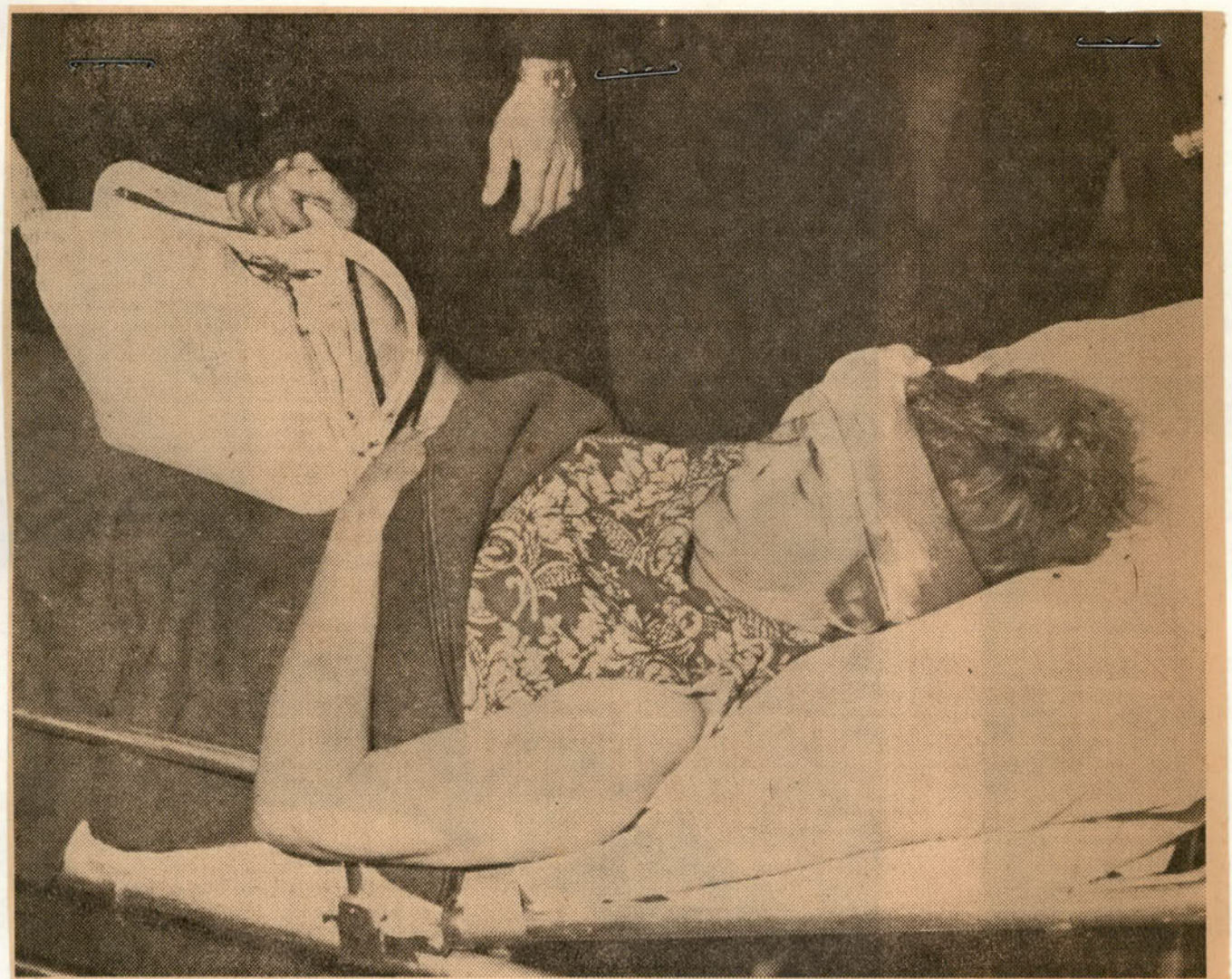

—United Press International

Elizabeth Evans of Saugus, Calif., one of those wheeled from the Ambassador Hotel. shot at the same time as Sen. Kennedy, is

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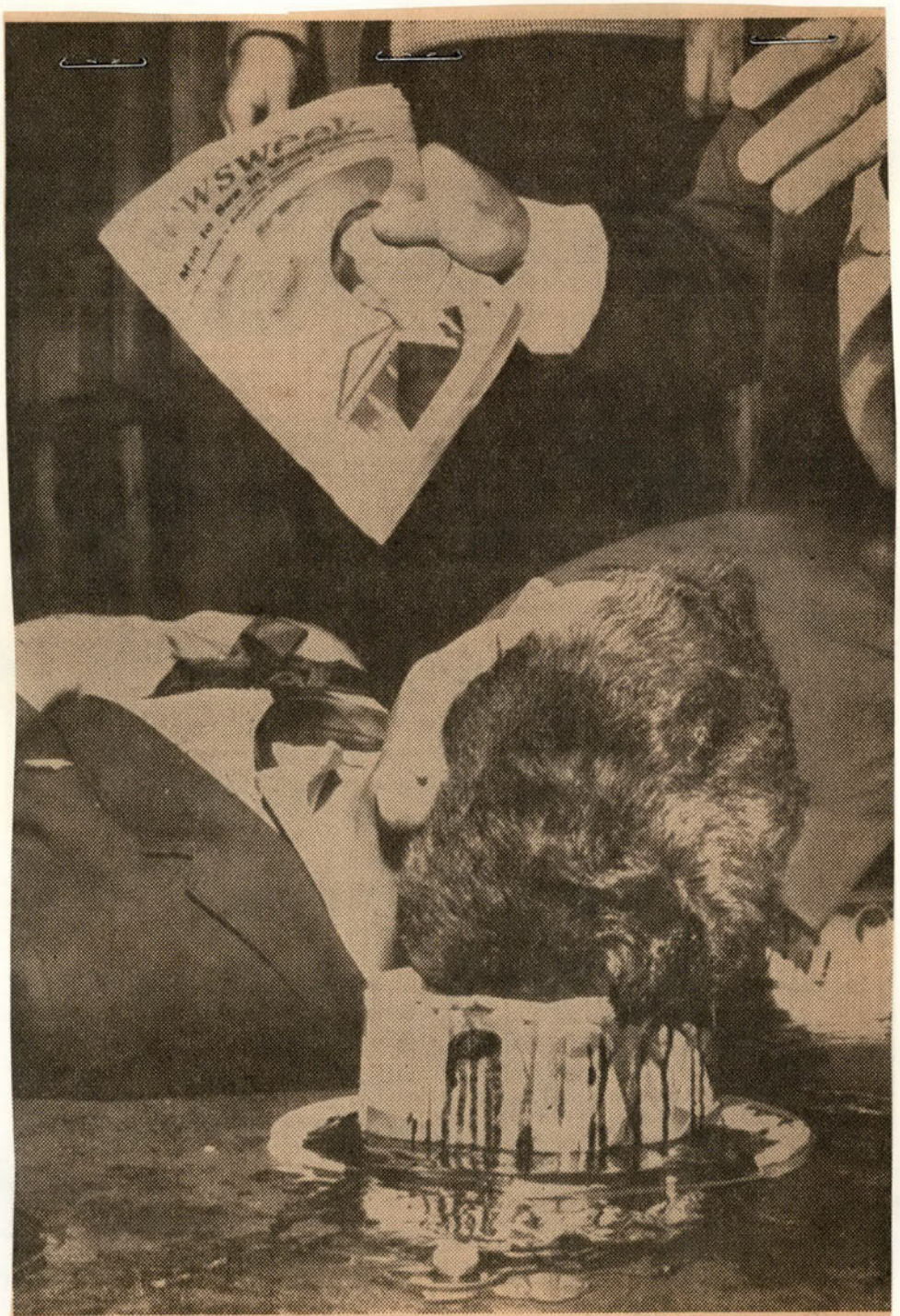

—Associated Press

An unidentified man lies with his head resting on a Kennedy campaign hat ~~after~~ being wounded in the head at about the same time Sen. Kennedy was shot.

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MOMENTS BEFORE SHOOTING

His Victory Speech Assailed Violence

LOS ANGELES (AP) — In the victory speech Robert F. Kennedy delivered moments before a gunman fired a bullet into his brain, the New York senator urged his supporters to help him deal with the plague of violence in America.

It was in large measure a joking, jubilant speech.

But Kennedy was solemn as he declared:

"I think we can end the divisions within the United States.

"We can work together," he said, to overcome "divisions, violence, disenchantment.

"Compassionate Country"

"We can start to work together, we are a great country, a selfless country, a compassionate country. . . .

"What all of these primaries have indicated, and all of the party caucuses have indicated, was that people in the Democratic party and the United Stats, want a change. . . .

Kennedy said he hoped now to "concentrate on having a dialogue or a debate, I hope, between the vice president and perhaps myself on the directions the country is going to take."

Mentions Drysdale

He had opened the speech in a joking mood. "I first want to express my high regard to Don Drysdale," he said. Drysdale is the Los Angeles Dodger pitcher who achieved a record sixth consecutive shutout last night.

"I hope we have as good fortune in our campaign," Kennedy said.

He went on to thank his campaign chieftains, his supporters, "my dog Freckles, who's been maligned," and his wife, Ethel—"not in order of importance."

Then he turned through the crush of supporters, heading for the kitchen passageway where a gunman waited, with this final rallying cry: "On to Chicago, and let's win there."

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The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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Sunday News (New York)
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The Sun (Baltimore)
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Europe Reacts to Shooting With Horror

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
European Correspondent of The Star

PARIS — A stunned Europe reacted wiht horror today to news of the shooting of Sen. Robert. F. Kennedy in Los Angeles.

Reaction from dozens of capitals varied only slightly in nature but not in content. "Horrible," "awful," "tragic" and "sickening" were words most often used.

Here in strike-bound Paris, where the Kennedy mystique is strong and the New York senator's brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, is ambassador, the reaction was profound.

Footsore commuters trudging to work stopped one another to ask "is it true? is it true?" A Frenchwoman stopped an American on the sidewalk and asked, tears in her eyes, "why do you keep shooting the Kennedys?"

The news broke in Paris at 8:15 a.m. Most Parisians were on their way to work, as was Shriver. Aides told him what had happened on his arrival at the American Embassy just off the Place de la Concorde.

Shriver immediately telephoned his wife, Eunice, who is Kennedy's older sister, and put in a call to Los Angeles. There he talked both with Stephen Smith, Kennedy's brother-in-law and campaign manager, and with aides in the hospital to which the presidential hopeful had been taken.

Aides described Shriver as "deeply shocked." They said neither the ambassador nor his wife had immediate plans to return to the U.S., but were ready to return if necessary.

U.S. Embassy press attache Nicolas King said Shriver intended to keep a luncheon engagement at Hotel Crillon with former Sen. William Benton of Connecticut, who is U.S. ambassador to UNESCO, and that Mrs. Shriver would keep a later appointment to call on Mrs. Charles de Gaulle, wife of the French president.

But King emphasized that Shriver was "in constant touch with the U.S." and that these plans could change on short notice, depending on the senator's condition.

Mrs. Edward Kennedy, wife of the Senator from Massachusetts, also is here. She is visiting the Shrivers after attending the unveiling of a memorialt o John F. Kennedy in Ireland last week.

London, where Joseph P. Kennedy was ambassador and Robert attended school, was equally stunned. John Kennedy's sister-in-law, Lee Radziwell, is a London resident.

Here in Paris, the news cast a somber pall over the seventh session of the U.S.-North Vietnamese preliminary peace talks. But the talks were held as scheduled.

On leaving the American Embassy for the talks, the chief U.S. negotiator, W. Averell Harriman, 76, said he had "nothing to say at this time" about the shooting. Harriman spoke very softly and slowly, and his eyes seemed misty. He is a close friend of the Kennedy clan.

Harassed secretaries in the embassy answered telephones which rang continuously: "Yes, it's true. He's been shot. In Los Angeles. No, we don't know any more." "Yes, it's true . . . shot . . . Los Angeles . . . still alive, as far as we know." "Yes, the ambassador knows . . . no, he's still here . . . thank you for calling."

Reaction through the rest of the world was similar to what was going on here.

"God help us," said a GI in Vietnam. "What the hell is going on back there?"

"I feel just like the last time," said another, referring to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

News of the shooting caused "acute sorrow" at the Vatican, the chief press official there said.

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NEWS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE FOR MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mrs. John F. Kennedy was at her Fifth Avenue apartment in New York when the shooting of her brother-in-law, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, occurred.

She was not available for comment. But in London her sister, Lee Radziwill, told newsmen: "I have spoken to my sister but she tells me the news is pretty confused so far."

Stanilaus Radziwill, Lee's husband, said Mrs. Kennedy told him she "couldn't believe it. No, it can't have happened."

In Hyannis Port, Mass., Joseph P. Kennedy and his wife, Rose, were told the news.

Ann Gargan, niece and companion to the ambassador, told Mrs. Kennedy before she attended mass at St. Francis Xavier Church in Hyannis.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., the youngest son, told his father when he talked with him by telephone this morning, Miss Gargan said.

When asked how the elder Kennedys had taken the news, Miss Gargan replied:

"How would you take it if you were told another son had been shot in the head?"

Her voice broke and she said, "It's terrible. We are praying."

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Witness Tells of Shooting

By RICHARD DREW
Copyright,
Pasadena Independent Star-News

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had just finished making his victory speech and was taking a short cut through the kitchen to a press room when I saw an arm come out of the crowd. It was holding a gun.

As soon as I saw the gun—it was pointing right at me for a second—I ducked and tried to get out of the way.

Just then I heard two shots. Then there was a half-second pause and then three more.

As I looked up, Sen. Kennedy started to fall back and then was lowered to the floor by his aides. There were about 50 of us in the kitchen when the shots were fired, mostly Kennedy men and the press.

For a few seconds everyone stood back, not getting too close. It was about then that I saw another man lying on the floor.

At almost that instant people began to close in around the victims and someone started screaming, "Get a doctor. Please get a doctor." That was all I could hear over the yelling and crying.

Rafer Johnson (former decathlon star, now a Kennedy aide), and Roosevelt Grier, the pro football tackle, grabbed a man in a blue jump suit and they and about a half-dozen guards began grappling with him, trying to disarm him.

Kennedy was still lying on the floor and there was blood all over him. Finally some doctors came into the kitchen —along with a huge group of supporters—and began trying to treat him while they waited for an ambulance. Someone in the crowd gave him a rosary and he clutched it in his hand.

The crowd in the kitchen kept growing and Kennedy's aides began screaming and pushing to get people away from the senator.

A police ambulance arrived and Kennedy was lifted onto a stretcher and they started carrying him out. Another shooting victim lay on a kitchen table.

A momentary calm came over most of the people in the room. It was then that I found I had blood on my coat. Apparently I was standing so close to him that it spattered on me.

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Ethel There By His Side

By ISABELLE SHELTON
Star Staff Writer

Members of the close-knit Kennedy family were scattered in two continents today as they awaited word of the condition of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, wounded twice last night in Los Angeles by an attempted assassin.

The New York senator's wife, Ethel, was following close behind him when he fell to the floor, wounded, just outside the hotel ballroom where he had made a victory statement to his followers in the wake of his triumph in the California primary.

Mrs. Kennedy immediately rushed forward and dropped to her knees beside her husband, remaining there for the few minutes until doctors and an ambulance crew arrived, and the senator was removed to Los Angeles' Central Receiving Hospital.

Rode in Ambulance

Ethel Kennedy rode in the ambulance to the hospital, and is reported to have remained beside her husband until he entered the operating room at Good Samaritan Hospital, to which he was transferred after a brief stay at the first hospital.

The senator's sister Jean and her husband, Stephen Smith, who both had been at the hotel victory celebration, also were in the group maintaining a vigil outside the operating room.

Also there from time to time were several close Kennedy aides, including Ted Sorensen, Pierre Salinger, Frank Manciewitz, Richard Goodwin and Astronaut John Glenn.

Robert Kennedy's brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, was in San Francisco, where he had been directing his brother's campaign in northern California when he received word of the shooting. He promptly flew to Los Angeles and took a helicopter to downtown Los Angeles, where he joined the group outside the operating room.

Before leaving San Francisco Edward Kennedy had telephoned the home of his parents, former Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, in Hyannis Port, Mass., where he talked to Miss Anne Gargan, a niece who serves as a companion to the ailing Joseph Kennedy.

Parents Not Told

Miss Gargan told reporters she did not plan to give the elder Kennedys the news about their son until some word came from Los Angeles about the outcome of the operation.

There was doubt about whether the senator's father would be told even then, because his own health is so precarious as a result of his having suffered several strokes.

Another Kennedy sister, Eunice, and her husband, Sargent Shriver, were in Paris, where Shriver recently became this country's ambassador to the French Republic.

A spokesman at the embassy said the Shrivers were keeping in close touch with the situation by telephone, but did not at this time plan to fly back to this country.

Shriver, who was told the news of the shooting as he reached his office in the morning, immediately telephoned his wife, and then phoned Los Angeles. The ambassador then went about his daily schedule, and Mrs. Shriver planned to make a previously-arranged first courtesy call on the wife of French President Charles de Gaulle.

Edward Kennedy's wife Joan, was understood to still be in Europe, where she went last week to attend the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Forest in Ireland. United States Marshal James McShain sent a marshal to the Edward Kennedy's new home in McLean, Va., where there young children are being cared for by servants.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy, who has been very close to her brother-in-law ever since the assassination of her own husband in Dallas in November, 1963, learned of the assassination attempt when her sister, Lee Radziwill, telephoned from Lonton to New York seeking more details on Robert Kennedy's condition.

"No, it can't have happened," was Jacqueline Kennedy's first response.

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—Associated Press

Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy walk quietly toward their plane following his victory in the Indiana primary.

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Kennedy Wins California

By LYLE DENNISTON and ROBERT WALTERS
Star Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy won the California presidential primary, but not by a wide margin, before he was shot.

He also won the South Dakota primary.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California, the deputy Republican leader in the U.S. Senate, apparently was defeated for reelection. Max Rafferty, California's state education chief, overcame an earlier Kuchel lead and was gaining a wider margin as vote counting continued.

With 73 percent of the GOP votes in, Rafferty was ahead, 749,690 to 744,360.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey — who may be considered something of a loser in the South Dakota results even though he was not entered — did well in yesterday's New Jersey delegate-selection primary.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, the third major Democratic candidate, was a close challenger to Kennedy in California and picked up some delegate support against Humphrey in New Jersey.

The California election, which had long been considered this year's most crucial primary, was yielding its results very slowly. Vote-counting was delayed for hours in the huge Los Angeles County, where nearly 40 percent of the total vote was cast.

With 69 percent of the precincts reported, these were the results on the Democratic presidential ballot:

Kennedy	951,224	46%
McCarthy	882,771	42%
Uncommitted	256,281	12%

In Republican balloting in California, Gov. Ronald Reagan —running as a "favorite son" and without opposition—was drawing only a light vote—459,909 votes or 100 percent.

Challenging Rafferty, the apparent winner in the Senate GOP race, will be former state controller Alan Cranston, defeated in earlier bids for the Senate.

With 38 percent of the vote in the Democratic Senate race, these were the results:

Cranston	552,737	60%
Beilenson	200,195	22%
Bennett	77,629	8%
Buchanan	69,615	8%
Crail	27,925	3%

Kennedy, in a victory speech just moments before he was shot, told his supporters:

"I was hurt in Oregon, but coming back in California and coming back in South Dakota make these wins here of greater importance and significance."

His chief rival in California, McCarthy, tried to reassure his followers by saying, "We're just starting."

He added: "We're all tested and tried and ready for the long fight. We haven't been influenced by polls or predictions and we are not now. We're prepared to carry on with our program and my candidacy can best present it to the country."

The counting had gone McCarthy's way during the early hours after the polls had closed. That was apparently due to the fact that only the votes cast in northern areas of the state were being tallied, McCarthy was especially strong there.

Difficulties in Los Angeles County with a new type of

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punchcard voting kept those results from appearing until more than two hours after the polls had closed. Kennedy's strength was greatest in the big population center of Southern California.

Humphrey was not entered in the California election. However, there had been some efforts to persuade Californians to vote for the "uncommitted" slate on the ballot, although he disavowed this.

That slate, led by state Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch, had been pledged to President Johnson before he withdrew. Lynch insisted that its members were not secretly favoring Humphrey, despite reports that many of the slate members favored the vice president.

Reagan Win Marked

Reagan's unchallenged win as the leader of the state delegation to the GOP nominating convention was marred by the low vote total. It was far less than the total of votes cast in the Senate race on the GOP ballet.

The California governor has been insisting that he is not a candidate, but he has been willing to be considered at the convention when his name is proposed as a "favorite son."

Reagan's sole race, of course, was completely overshadowed by the Republican Senate contest.

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--Associated Press

Two Kennedy supporters weep after learning that the senator had been shot.

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AGAIN A KENNEDY FALLS

The Moment of Triumph Was Brief

By HAYNES JOHNSON
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—The Kennedys have once more been made a tragic instrument to demonstrate that the worst elements of American life can supplant the best.

No one was more aware of that than Robert Kennedy himself. No one displayed a greater sense of fatalism than he.

It was perhaps a final irony that his shooting this morning came after he had won a fine political victory in California that had lifted his spirits and raised the hopes of supporters that he might yet follow his brother into the presidency.

Visibly Tired

The long campaigning, and the typical feverish pace he set in that quest, had visibly tired him by the eve of yesterday's California primary. In San Diego late Monday night, as he closed his formal campaigning after a day of traveling some 1,200 miles about the state, he became ill and had to leave the stage in the middle of his address.

He sat for a moment, with his head in his hands on the steps, before being surrounded by his protective staff and taken off stage to recover and return.

After a day of rest, and sustained by the California verdict, his good humor and zest had returned. By the time he arrived in the Ambassador Hotel ballroom at midnight (3 a.m. EDT), four hours after the polls had closed here, he was in a playful, teasing mood.

"Sock it to 'em, Bobby," the crowd chanted.

Kennedy did not. He favored a light approach.

He was there to salute Don Drysdale of the Los Angeles Dodgers for pitching his sixth straight shutout last night, he said.

He was also there to defend his dog Freckles, who he said had been maligned in the campaigning. Freckles, he said, had sensed a victory earlier than anyone else and had gone to bed hours before. He introduced the group who constantly surround him:

Roosevelt Grier, the huge football player, was there. He takes care of troublemakers, Kennedy said, adding that Rosy was never mean or rough. His political movement was gentle, too, Kennedy said.

He called for others who had helped fashion his victory. They were a typical Kennedy constituency — A Mexican-American, a Negro, a union leader.

His brither-in-law Steve Smith, both Robert and John F. Kennedy's key campaign strategist, was standing there. He, too, was mentioned for a share in the applause.

So were the other Kennedys, his sisters Jean and Pat, and his mother Rose. He had left out his wife Ethel, who had been standing, smiling, at his side.

The importance of the people he was mentioning did not rest with the rank in which he called them out, Kennedy said. Ethel had been "so fantastically patient in all this campaigning."

It was a happy scene, and a good moment for the Kennedys. They had been virtually counted out of the presidential stakes this year; now, with a clear margin in California, they were still moving forward. The contest for the nomination was certain to be closer than ever.

Kennedy reflected that when he spoke seriously for a few minutes.

"What all of these primaries have indicated," he said, " . . . is that the country wants to move in a different direction—to deal with our problems here at home and to have peace in Vietnam."

The Violence, the Divisions

That must be done, he went on, if the country was to solve those problems. He spoke of the violence and the dividsion present in America.

All these would be ended only if the Democratic convention delegates correctly read the message of the primaries and "indicate they understand what is happening across the country."

Once again, Kennedy took the lead in offering a hand to his rival in the primaries, Eugene McCarthy. "I want to congratulate Sen. McCarthy and all those associated with him," he said. "The fact is all of us are involved in this great effort . . . for the next generation of Americans."

Another Challenge

He then issued another challenge to the leading Democratic presidential candiate, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. "I would hope now that the California primary is finished that we might have a dialogue or debate between the Vice President and myself about which direction we're going to go."

Robert Kennedy had finished. He stepped from the podium to the sound of the cheers and walked to the rear. There, in a gray hallway near the kitchen, beside aluminum tables stacked with dished, glasses and bottles, he was shot in the head and the shoulder while shaking hands with kitchen help.

Like his brother, Robert Kennedy was shot by a young white man who also thought he had a mission.

"I did it for my country," the police are quoting the suspect as saying.

That is an ultimate and obscene commentary about a country wallowing again in another day of shame and national mortification.

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LBJ Leads Prayers

Has 'World Gone Mad'?

President Johnson today led a horrified nation in praying for the recovery of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who was critically wounded in an assassination attempt in Los Angeles. Lawmakers voiced fear "the world's gone mad."

Mr. Johnson, who succeeded to the office of President when John F. Kennedy was slain before his eyes in Dallas four years ago, said "there are no words equal to the horror" of this newest tragedy.

"All America prays for his recovery," Mr. Johnson said. "We also pray that divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere."

The President, who spent much of the night watching television accounts of the tragic shooting and its aftermath, also ordered the Secret Service to immediately assign a detail to guard the other presidential candidates.

LBJ CONSULTS

Mr. Johnson consulted during the night with Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. The Attorney General ordered the FBI into the case under authority of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Mr. Clark also ordered James P. McShane, Chief U.S. Marshal, to take command of a guard detail posted at Kennedy's home, hickory hill, in suburban Fairfax County, Va.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D., Tex.) who was riding with Lyndon B. Johnson two cars behind the presidential limousine when President John F. Kennedy was slain by a sniper in Dallas, said today:

"The horror of it is that political assassination in this country is becoming as common as it is. in this country is becoming s common as it is. America has to reorient and take stock of itself that this has become so common in our public life."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, (D., Wash.) awakened in the predawn hours like many other government officials to be told that a second Kennedy had been shot in an assassination attempt, said: "The world has gone mad."

'MY GOD'

"My God," gasped House Speaker John W. McCormack on being told of the shooting. "What is this country . . . " and his voice trailed off. "It's terrible, it's indescribable."

President Johnson, who had gone to bed for the night, was awakened by the White House situation room to be told of the shooting. He arose an watched television accounts of the tragedy.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he was "terribly disheartened and saddened that another member of the Kennedy family has been attacked in this manner.

"I wonder what is happening to this country," Sen. Mansfield said. "I'm shocked that this violence is becoming so prevalent."

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen termed the shooting "a disaster of national proportions" and said it only emphasizes the lawlessness which grips the nation.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, informed in New York of the shooting by Prince Stanislaus Radziwill, husbad of her sister Lee, said she "couldn't believe it.

"No, it can't have happened," she told the Prince.

Rep. Paul Findley, (R.,—Ill.), said the "world seems torn with madness sometimes.

FAMILY PLAGUE

"That family has been plagued with tragedy," Rep. Findley said. "It's terrible. It points up the need for immediate action to establish law and order."

Sen. Mark Hatfiedl, (R.,—Ore.), said he was totally stunned by the act.

"It's a bad dream," Sen. Hatfield said. "I'm totally stunned. I can't believe it. It's just something beyond me."

House Republican Leader Gerald Ford, a member of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, said "It's shocking, unbelievable.

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thing of this sort," Rep. Ford said. "What more can you say at a time like this."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, (R.,—N. Y.), said it "is a shocking, terrible tragedy. One cannot think beyond that at the moment."

Sen. Fred Harris, (D.,—Okla.), called it "an awful, awful thing."

"It's a total shock," Sen. Gale McGhee, (D.,—Wyo.) "There isn't anything to say but shock."

Sen. Yarborough said the "deep stain of criminality and assassination in American life" appeared aimed at "the most brilliant and progressive among us.

'MAIN HOPE'

"My main hope is that he recovers for the benefit of America as well as his family," he said.

Rep. Samuel Stratton, (D.,—N. Y.), said "one wonders what is happening here in America when something like this can happen twice in the same family."

Rep. John Rhodes, (R.,—Ariz.), also expressed "shock that anything like this can happen."

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Bullet Removed From Brain, Kennedy 'Extremely Critical'

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5 Others Shot In Los Angeles; Suspect Held

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By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the head early today and remained "extremely critical" after a team of six neurosurgeons removed most of a .22-caliber bullet from his brain in a three-hour, 40-minute operation at Good Samaritan Hospital here.

The next 12 to 36 hours—that is, sometime between mid-morning today and tomorrow night—will be "a very critical period," Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, announced after the senator was transferred from the operating room to an intensive care unit.

Meanwhile, a young man held by police here as the suspect in the shooting was identified as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 23, of Pasadena. He was charged with six counts of assault with intent to commit murder.

The shootng took place in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, a few minutes after Kennedy left a celebration marking his victory in the California Democratic preferential primary.

Kennedy's attacker also wounded at least five other persons. Among these was a Washington man—William Weisel, associate director of the American Broadcasting Corp.'s Washington news bureau. Weisel was reported to be in "good shape" after surgery.

Dr. Henry Cuneo of the University of Southern California Medical School, one of the surgical team who operated on Kennedy, was quoted today as saying that it was unlikely that the senator "will be able to recover fully . . . and (his condition) makes it doubtful that he could live."

This remark, and other dire conclusions supposedly drawn by Cuneo, were reported in an NBC television interview by Dr. Lawrence Pool, who said he had talked with Cuneo. Pool is chief of neurosurgery at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York.

Cuneo was quoted as saying that several major arteries were severed and Kennedy's brain suffered extensive loss of blood and oxygen, as well as several clots. He also suffered injuries to the spinal cord, Dr. Pool said.

Pool himself concluded that "the outcome may be extremely tragic." He attributed this to the potential damage done to Kennedy's "mid-brain" and the "stem" that connects the brain "to all the rest of the body" and influences such functions as arm and leg movement, eye and face movements, blood pressure, breathing and even the heart rate.

Besides the major head wound, Kennedy suffered two other wounds—apparently not serious—in the left shoulder and one in the forehead. The bullet which inflicted the shoulder injury is lodged "somewhere in the back of his neck," but "this is not regarded as a major problem," Mankiewicz told newsmen outside the hospital.

Here is the key part of the medical bulletin read by the New York senator's press aide:

"His (Kennedy's) condition is described as extremely critical. The vital signs remain about as they were except that he is now breathing on his own, where he was not prior to surgery, although he now has the assistance of a resuscitator.

"All but one fragment of the bullet has been removed from the head injury. There is still one bullet apparently somewhere in the back of his neck, although this is not regarded as a major problem.

"He lost a considerable amount of blood as a result of the bullet which entered and passed through the mastoid bone on the right side of his head, and some of the fragments of the bullet and of the bone went toward the brain stem.

"There may have been an impairment of the blood supply to the mid-brain, which doctors explained as controlling or at least governing certain of the vital signs—pulse, heart, eye track, level of consciousness — although not directly the thinking processes.

"Doctors say that the next 12 to 36 hours will be a very critical period."

Early in the afternoon, a brief hospital bulletin said Kennedy's condition remain unchanged—"extremely critical."

Mankiewicz declined to answer questions about further medical details, except to say that no further surgery was not planned. He also refused to answer questions about the condition of the senator's wife, Ethel, at the moment.

Mrs. Kennedy at Hospital

Mrs. Kennedy was with the senator in the hospital along with his brother, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, and other members of the family.

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Mrs. Kennedy was close behind her husband when he was shot, and she accompanied him in an ambulance to the hospital.

When the senator was first taken into an emergency room at Central Receiving Hospital, attending doctors thought he was "practically dead," it was reported. They massaged his heart, externally, and gave him adrenalin. They were preparing to inject adrenalin directly into the heart when they detected a heartbeat with a stethoscope.

Mrs. Kennedy was permitted to listen through the instrument to hear the heartbeat, the doctors said.

Kennedy went into surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital at about 3:12 a.m. (6:12 a.m. Washington time) after being moved there from Central Receiving Hospital.

The actual surgery was performed by Drs. Cuneo, Maxwell Ambler of the University of California at Los Angeles Medical School and Nat Downes Reid of the University of Southern California Medical School. In addition, Dr. James Poppen of the Lahey Clinic in Boston was flown here to assist on the case. He came in a plane made available by Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty announced the identification of suspect.

Yorty and Police Chief Thomas Reddin said identification was made by tracing the ownership of the murder weapon.

Yorty and Reddin said Sirhan was identified by a brother, Munir (Joe) Sirhan, who lives at the same Pasadena address.

Yorty said the brother "is talking with us" but he did not disclose what he was saying.

Yorty said authorities do not know what nationality the suspect is, but that he apparently lived in Jerusalem at one time.

A police photo of the suspect showed a man with dark curly hair, dark complexion, pocked face and possible scars on the forehead. He had a large nose, full lips, square chin and bushy eyebrows. He wore a white shirt, open at the neck, and a medium dark windbreaker.

Authorities said the man had uttered only one word "yes"--during their first encounter with him. It was several hours before the identification was made. Police said Sirhan had been advised of his rights, including his right to have a lawyer before being questioned. He declined a lawyer's services at that point, police said.

Other Victims

Los Angeles police identified these other persons as victims of the shooting:

Weisel, 30, suffered a bullet wound in the left side near the abdomen. His address was listed as 2700 Upton Street NW.

Ira Goldstein, 19, of Los Angeles, an employe of Continental News Service at Sherman Oaks, Calif., who was shot in the left hip.

Elizabeth Evans of Saugus, Calif., who was to undergo surgery at Huntington Memorial Hospital for the removal of a bullet imbedded in her skull at the hairline. The bullet did not penetrate her skull.

Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles, who was wounded in the left shin. He was treated at a hospital and released.

Another person, 43-year-old Paul Schrade, received a skull facture from a bullet which lodged in his brain. He was listed in good condition at Kaiser Hospital.

Patrick Thornton of Los Angeles suffered a three-inch cut on the scalp when he was hit by a camera. Further details on his injury was not immediately available.

Outside the hospital where Kennedy was being treated, a Negro woman was leading a song to the words, "Is Death Enough for Me?" A few in the neighborhood crowd looking on joined in.

The hospital itself was bathed in lights from television cameras and trucks parked directly across the street. Two other spotlights, on top of the hospital, added an even more garish appearance to the night street scene.

Crowds in front of the hospital were cordoned off to permit only newsmen into the immediate area, but through the darkness faces of patients could be seen looking down on the crowd from within the hospital.

Conspiracy Doubted

At police headquarters, authorities tended to discount the possibility that there was a conspiracy involved in the shooting.

Police Chief Reddin told a news conference: "As near as we can tell, there's only one person involved."

In Washington, Attorney General Ramsey Clark said there is "no evidence of a conspiracy at this moment."

Chief Reddin said police were holding the weapon, a .22 caliber pistol from which all eight shots had been fired.

When asked whether newsmen could take photographs of the suspect, one of Reddin's assistants said: "After Dallas, nobody is going to get within a thousand feet of him."

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John Kennedy 4½ years ago in Dallas, was killed by the late Jack Ruby when police were moving Oswald through a crowd at a police tation.

Shot in Kitchen

Cheers were still rocking the ballroom as Kennedy was gunned down shortly after stepping down from the speakers stand where he had addressed a joyous throng celebrating his victory over Sen. McCarthy in California and his win over McCarthy and a convention delegate slate pledged President Johnson in South Dakota.

The shooting took place shortly after midnight in a kitchen hallway in the Ambassador Hotel.

"My God, my God," people shouted as the senator fell to the

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greasy floor amid empty soft drink bottles and dirty dishes.

There were cries of "Get a doctor, get a doctor," and the senator's wife — pregnant with her eleventh child — fell over her husband's prostrate body and began wiping his face.

The curly haired, olive skinned assailant was set upon by 10 or 12 men, one of them Roosevelt Grier, the huge Negro lineman of the Los Angeles Rams football team, who has been helping Kennedy campaign around the country.

Five Shots Fired

Eugene Cesar, a 26-year old special security officer, described the shooting this way:

"I was holding his arm. We were coming through the crowd. The senator reached out to shake hands with someone in the direction where the gunman was standing.

"When he reached out, this man — a short man — held his arm up high over the senator's aides who were in front of him. He fired five shots.

"I fell back and pulled the senator with me. He slumped to the floor on his back. I was off balance and fell down and when I looked up about 10 people already had grabbed the assailant. They started clubbing and beating and kicking the guy. I turned around to the senator and saw there was blood on the right side of his head."

Ballroom Jammed

Kennedy was surrounded by aides and supporters and was on his way to a nearby press room to talk to reporters when he was shot. He had to pass from the ballroom through part of the kitchen to get to the pressroom because the main entrance to the ballroom was jammed with jubilant supporters.

Reporters heard several reports that sounded something like balloons bursting. But they came in such rapid succession that newsmen waiting for him thought it might be gunfire.

As reporters burst through the doors leading to the kitchen, the narrow hallway was jammed with seething humanity and shouts for doctors and police.

The gunman was smothered under about a dozen men some of whom were kicking and beating him. The hand holding the revolver was the only part of the gunman reporters could see at first.

"Don't kill him, don't kill him," people kept shouting as the man struggled to get away but was kept pinned down by the huge bulk of lineman Grier. Another of those who captured the assailant was Rafer Johnson, a decathlon champion who also had been involved in the Kennedy campaign and who moments before had been on the speaker's stand with Kennedy.

Grier Grabs Gun

Grier grabbed the gunman's arm and beat it on a steam table and finally was able to wrench the gun from his hand.

A few feet away, Kennedy was lying on his back on the cement floor. His shirt had been stripped almost off and Mrs. Kennedy was stroking his head and his chest. There was blood on the senator's head and a pool of blood was on the floor beside his head.

Just beyond the senator Schrade also lay on his back with his arm folded over his chest. Someone was fanning him.

The scene was complete pandemonium with aides, supporters, special security officers, waiters, kitchen help and others shouting and trying to force their way through the crowd.

It was a narrow hallway lined with steamtables that were not in use, trashcans full of empty soft drink bottles, a big pan of silverware and a stack of waiter's trays that finally were knocked askew in the commotion.

No one seemed to know how the gunman got in the kitchen. Persons in the ballroom and the adjoining areas were supposed to have special passes to get in.

Juan Perez, a kitchen helper, said he was standing across the steamtable from the gunman before Kennedy came into the kitchen.

"He asked three or four times: "Is Kennedy coming through here?'" Perez said.

Joseph Jones, a waiter, said he saw the suspect, too, and that he was shuffling some sketches on top of the steamtable.

Earl Williman told reporters he saw the man with the gun in his hand. Williman, who was among those surrounding Kennedy, said he ran around the security guards and helped pin the gunman.

The suspect was reported to have said: "I did it for my country" after the shooting. He was pinned down on the steamtable for about 20 minutes before police armed with shotguns came and took him into custody.

It was more than 15 minutes before rescue squadmen arrived and removed Kennedy to Central Receiving Hospital for emergency treatment. About 1 a.m. he was taken to Good Samaritan.

Wounds Described

Kennedy was receiving a solution, described as detrane, in one arm and blood in the other as he was taken from Central Receiving. There also were tubes in his mose and an oxygen mask over his mouth.

At the hotel, the scene was one of grief. The celebrants of a few hours earlier were huddled around television sets trying to find out the senator's condition. Many of them were crying and many knelt on the red carpeted floors and prayed.

Lisa Urso, a young girl dressed in a red and white Kennedy Girl uniform, sobbed uncontrollably as she sat on a chair in the press room.

"Why couldn't it have been me. I was standing right next to him?" she kept saying over and over.

Held Rosary

One man who said he was a Catholic told reporters he said prayers over Kennedy while he was lying on the kitchen floor. He said he had a rosary and that Kennedy "took the rosary and my hands. The blood was coming from his head and ears."

At Central Receiving Hospital a priest administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

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Ted Kennedy Tells Father Of Shooting

Former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and his wife, Rose, were told this morning that their son, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., was shot early today.

Ann Gargan, niece and companion to the ambassador, told Mrs. Kennedy before she attended Mass at St. Francis Xav ier Church in Hyannis.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., the youngest son, told his father when he talked with im by telephone this morning, Miss Gargan said.

When asked how the elder Kennedys had taken the news, Miss Gargan replied:

"How would you take it if you were told another son had been shot in the head?"

Her voice broke and she said, "It's terrible. We are praying."

Joseph Kennedy, who is 79, has been an invalid since suffering a stroke in 1961.

Miss Gargan said Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, was expected at the Kennedy home later today.

"We're going to see how things stand a little later, and then perhaps set a time for him to come," she said.

Heavy police guards surrounded the home.

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2 Kennedy Children Joined By Friends in McLean Vigil

By FRED BARNES
Star Staff Writer

A small group of friends and relatives—distraught, disbelieving but tearless—began streaming by the McLean estate of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy within 90 minutes after he was shot in Los Angeles.

Only a top floor bedroom was lighted at the white, three-story home on Old Chain Bridge Road when two ashen-faced men drove into the driveway of Hickory Hill about 4:30 a.m.

Brushing off reporters, they rushed to the front door and knocked vigorously. "I'm here," one yelled, and a maid opened the door and let the pair in.

Then the steady stream of distressed friends and associates began.

2 Children at Home

At the time of the shooting, only two of the 10 Kennedy children—Robert Jr. and Douglas—were home. Robert is 15; Douglas is about a year old.

Robert was walking the backyard of the estate about 8 a.m. with two men, talking quietly.

He had been watching the events on television, a maid said, and had expressed his desire to fly to California to be with his father.

Similar Aura

The aura of tragedy over the Kennedy home was similar to that which loomed there 4½ years ago when John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas.

"It is the same," said Mercedes Prandy, an employe of the senator for seven years.

Another tragedy was recalled when Mrs. Dean Markham came by the estate about 8 a.m. Her husband, Washington representative for a New York firm, was killed last September in a plane crash that also took the life of Mrs. Robert Kennedy's brother, George Skakel Jr.

By 8:30 a.m., about 40 friends, relatives and Kennedy staffers had grouped in the downstairs rooms of the house.

According to Mrs. Prandy, they were mainly watching television and talking quietly in small groups.

Only Associates Admitted

Police were cordial to all who came to the gate, but were careful to permit only close associates to enter. Lt. Charles Norfolk said he had been instructed to allow only "immediate family, close friends or staff members" to pass.

Several early visitors had to be identified by a cook before Fairfax County police would let them enter the grounds.

First to arrive was Melody Miller, a secretary at Kennedy's Senate office, about 4:45 a.m.

Next was Laverne Duffy, the assistant counsel of the Senate Rackets Investigating subcommittee. He said he often stayed with the Kennedy children when the Senator and Mrs. Kennedy were out of town.

He got in on the cook's recognition. After that, the arriving friends were taken directly to the front door.

McSorley Was 'Asked'

The Rev. Richard McSorley, a Georgetown University professor who ran on the successful Kennedy slate in the District last month, said he was "asked to come." He was followed by Arthur Arundel, a neighbor and manager of Kennedy's campaign in Virginia.

About 5:15 a.m., with the skies beginning to lighten, a string of five cars lined up to enter the grounds.

On the bumper of the first, a "Sock It to 'Em, Bobby," sticker was pasted. But inside the car, there was no campaign joviality.

Joe Gargan, a cousin of Kennedy who works at his Washington campaign headquarters, was hardly able to speak when questioned by a reporter. Two women sat silent and stonefaced with him in the car.

Behind them was Sally Irish, a pretty, brunette secretary who works at Hickory Hill.

No Answers

Reporters hovered around the gates, questioning the few people who emerged from the house. But few would answer questions.

By 6 a.m., with a somber dawn hanging over the house, more than a dozen friends were inside.

It was 7 a.m. when James McShane, the chief U.S. marshal for the District, walked from the house and gathered reporters around him. But his only comment was that no statements would be issued from the McLean residence.

Shortly after 7 a.m. the curious began driving past the house, peering intently at it as they went by slowly.

Just inside the gate, a gaily decorated estate wagon sat. On the field bordering it were the various pieces of horse jumping equipment that the Kennedys and their children use frequently.

They belied the horror and disbelief of the moment. None of the friends who entered the estate even glanced at them as they walked in.

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A Biography of Robert, Most Typical of the Kennedys

Robert Francis Kennedy for years has been the typical Kennedy — the one member of the famous family who could come close to fitting almost everybody's idea of what a Kennedy is like.

In his public life, that has been both an asset and a burden to him.

In his personal life, that has not been of particular concern — and not a source of satisfaction to him. He is, most often, detached about his personality and reputation.

For a man who has been approaching or standing at the center of public life for 15 years, Kennedy remains a person whom few people know closely.

Thus, if he is typical, it is only in his public character. He has been a highly visible person since emerging as a combative Senate staff lawyer in 1953. And that visibility has both made his reputation and kept his private personality unusually obscure.

Stance as Candidate

In his emergence this year as a presidential candidate, Robert Kennedy somewhat paradoxically began disproving perhaps the most common assumption about him and his family — the belief among some Americans, that the Kennedys simply expect that the presidency is theirs for the asking.

In his public and private performance in 2½ months as a White House aspirant, Kennedy has tended to make it clear that he does not see the presidency as inevitably his, or his brother Edward's. Rather, he has strongly indicated that he regards the office as a desirable goal that no one achieves without almost impossible amounts of work and incredible sacrifice.

Probably the loss of this year's Oregon election — the first election loss for a Kennedy — did more than any other single act to prove Kennedy's point. That defeat seems not to have been a particular surprise to him.

But if Robert Kennedy did succeed, this year, in proving that his ambition was tempered by a sense of realism, that was so much a contrast with his career up to now as to be hard to believe.

In short, in his 15 years of Washington, nationwide, and worldwide public activity, Kennedy has always seemed to be a continuing success in spite of the real obstacles that face any young man at the heights of national political power.

The Third Son

Robert Francis Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1925, the third son born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Patrick Kennedy.

The eldest of the Kennedy sons, Joseph, died in World War II. The other sons were John and Edward. The Kennedy daughters are Rosemary, Eunice (Mrs. Sargent Shriver), Patricia (the former Mrs. Peter Lawford), and Jean (Mrs. Stephen Smith).

Robert was a sophomore at Harvard in 1944 when Joseph Jr., a navy pilot, was killed on a war mission. When the Navy named a new destroyer after Joe, Robert went to Washington and obtained Navy Secretary James Forrestal's personal permission to transfer from naval ROTC to duty as a seaman aboard the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.

For the first few months he scraped paint with a deck crew. He later stood radar watches but remained a seaman until his postwar discharge from the Navy.

Back at Harvard after the war, Robert played end on the football team, though he weighed only 150 pounds.

His academic record at Harvard and at the University of Virginia law school was undistinguished. He was graduated 56th in his law school class of 125 but is remembered warmly for his contributions in less scholarly pursuits. He invited Ralph Bunche a Negro, to address the university's largely white audience and entertained elegantly for him at a private dinner party. Other speakers he presented at the student forum included Sen. Joe McCarthy and Supreme Court Justice William Douglas.

Frederick D. G. Ribble, dean of the law school and one of Robert's professors, remembers him as "full of energy and ideas."

"I have the feeling that if he had been as much interested in high grades as in public affairs he would have been a very high-ranking student," he said.

First Legal Job

Kennedy's first job after he obtained his law degree was with the Justice Department's criminal division, where he worked on both subversion and tax fraud cases. An attorney who worked with him in this period found him bright but not brilliant, easy to work with and wrapped up in his job.

After seven months at the Justice Department Robert left to handle brother John's 1952 Senate campaign against Henry Cabot Lodge. When John then entered the Senate, Robert took a job with the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations —the McCarthy committee.

Sen. McCarthy was then at the peak of his power.

Kennedy says he took the job because he felt "there was a good deal that needed to be done" in exposing Communist activities. His relations with Sen. McCarthy were amiable, but he feuded with Roy Cohn, the committee's chief counsel, and left to work for the Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization after Cohn took over full direction of the staff. He returned to the committee eight months later as counsel for the Democratic members.

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Fighting With Cohn

Robert Kennedy and Roy Cohn almost got into a fistfight one day in 1954 when—according to Robert—Cohn threatened to "get" Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., for ridiculing a plan for anti-Communist psycholgical warfare prepared by Pvt. G. David Schine.

Allen Drury, then a reporter for The Star and since author of "Advise and Consent," and other best-sellers, gave this description of the encounter:

Newsmen overheard Cohn ask Kennedy:

"'Do you want to fight now?'"

"Mr. Kennedy, both arms lad-

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en with books, snapped back, 'Don't warn me! Don't try it again, Cohn!' "

Cohn, if not Kennedy, has forgiven the past and later informed the Senate Judiciary Committee he would support the Kennedy appointment as attorney general in 1960-61. "I found his work to be of high quality and characterized by energy, intelligence and tenaciousness," he said.

Robert Kennedy had told McCarthy when he first left the committee in 1953 that he thought it was headed for "disaster." While the senator himself went into eclipse, Kennedy's own career on the committee prospered.

He became its chief counsel when the Democrats regained control of Congress in January 1955, and held this job for the remaining two years of the committee's life.

When the successor McClellan committee was created in 1957 to investigate "improper activities in the labor or management field," he became its chief counsel.

The new committee soon grew to be the largest investigative force ever assembled in Congress, with a staff of more than 100 persons, including 35 investigators and 45 accountants.

Robert Kennedy's role as head of the committee's investigating staff and its chief interrogator brought public renown and the lasting enmity of Jimmy Hoffa and other Teamster officials. But many observers generally found little to praise and considerable to criticize in his handling of the hearings.

"He was awfully rough on the rights of witnesses," was a typical comment from a relatively neutral lawyer.

Another attorney cites his questions to witnesses who were taking the Fifth Amendment and his introduction of both hearsay and wiretap evidence. The same lawyer thought Kennedy's questioning often showed careless research and inadequate preparation.

Edward Bennett Williams, Hoffa's attorney, often made Kennedy's cross examination look weak to legal eyes and Hoffa himself gave him a rough time.

In Kennedy's defense, lawyer friends say he used accepted congressional investigating tactics necessary to expose the national evil of corrupt union leaders in collusion with the underworld.

And Hoffa eventually was convicted and now is in federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa.

Kennedy himself says in his book, "The Enemy Within":

"Looking back over the record, I do not know of any witness whose reputation was besmirched by our committee. An examination of some 14 million words of testimony shows no instance where the regular staff presented a case that was not fully and factually established and documented."

Then President-elect John Kennedy tapped his brother to be attorney general.

The limited experience stirred a controversy. The President josned:

"I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

Kennedy accepted the appointment somewhat reluctantly. He was afraid the appointment might embarrass his brother and he wondered if it was a wise step in his own career in public service.

Hired Brilliant Staff

Once persuaded, however, he drew together a brilliant staff of lawyers to assist him, consulted them constantly, listened to their advice and backed them up.

Kennedy's record as attorney general touched a broad span of the nation's life—civil rights, organized crime and racketeering, immigration, labor legislation, defense of the poor, pardons, economic concentration, juvenile delinquency and the federal judiciary.

But he drew criticism.

He was roundly criticized when the FBI banged on doors in the middle of the night to question persons about a steel price increase in 1962 which was later withdrawn under pressure from President Kennedy.

Although the Justice Department was his primary responsibility, he had a hand in practically every phase of government.

An aide estimated that he devoted 80 percent of his working day to Justice Department business, 5 percent to meetings with members of the press, 5 percent to political activities and 10 percent to foreign policy and other government affairs.

A White House aide said a familiar order from the President was "Call Bobby, get together with him and come back with an idea on this."

The President turned to him during the ill-fated invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, in April 1961, and later had him head an inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency.

In 1962 the President sent his brother on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis with the Soviet Union the attorney general led the opposition in government councils to proposals for an air strike against Cuba without warning. He rejected such action as "another Pearl Harbor," and urged instead the policy that was adopted of a restrained ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove the missiles.

Nov. 22, 1963

Bobby Kennedy was lunching at his McLean, Va., home on Nov. 22, 1963, when he learned of his brother's assassination. He was at the airport when the presidential plane landed with the late President's body, his blood-smeared widow, the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson.

He never left Jacqueline Kennedy's side during the public rites which preceded the funeral. He and his brother, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, walked on either side of her as the funeral procession followed the casket on foot from the White House to the Cathedral of St. Matthews. At Arlington Cemetery both brothers helped her light the Eternal Flame over the grave.

The assassination plunged Kennedy into deep melancholy. He had lost the brother he so intensely admired, his place in government was obscure and his relationship with Johnson was strained.

At Johnson's request he flew to the Far East in January 1964 to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia over Indonesia's refusal to accept the newly created country of Malaysia.

In June he traveled to West Berlin for the first anniversary of his brother's visit to West Berlin. From there he and his wife visited Poland where they were mobbed at every appearance.

On June 19, a few days before he left for West Berlin, tragedy almost struck the Kennedy family again.

His brother Ted, who was elected to fill a portion of John Kennedy's unexpired Senate term, was injured in plane crash while en route to the Massachusetts Democratic convention where he was to be nominated for a full six year term. Ted recovered well—and won wide respect in the Senate.

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Meanwhile, the domestic political pot boiled. Kennedy was very much in the center of it.

There was talk of him becoming Johnson's vice presidential running mate in the approaching presidential election. Political leaders endorsed the idea. Polls showed him a favorite. At the same time there were suggestions from the New York State Democratic leaders that he should run for the Senate in New York although he resided in Virginia and voted in Massachusetts.

The vice presidential office obviously was more attractive to Kennedy and he announced on June 23, 1964: "I will not be a candidate for the United States Senate for New York."

Six weeks later Johnson, in effect, put him back in the New York Senate race by eliminating Kennedy and all other Cabinet members from consideration as his running mate.

Kennedy's opponent for the Senate seat was the incumbent Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, who sought a second term.

Kennedy defeated Keating by more than 800,000 plurality. When he joined his brother Ted in the Senate, it marked the first time in history three brothers had become senators.

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—Associated Press

Robert F. Kennedy with his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy, in May 1963.

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'He Lay There Struck Down'

Witness Tells Of Blood, Anger

By ROBERT HEALY
Boston Globe Political Editor
Copyyright, Globe Newspaper Company

LOS ANGELES (AP) — In that narrow, darkened corridor, there was terror, profanity, tears, blood and the violence of a nation.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York had walked down the same back corridor in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel just 15 minutes before. He was in a good mood. He had won California. And he came over to shake my hand. I congratulated him and we talked about his big win.

Now, I was standing on a steel serving table directly over the same place where we had shaken hands. He lay there struck down by bullets. His right hand held a bleeding side. His face was white. His eyes were open. His lips moved just slightly. He did not cry.

Against the steel serving table, Roosevelt Grier, the huge Negro lineman for the Los Angeles Rams, had the assailant pinned. He held tight to the man's right wrist and he smashed it against the side of the serving table. He tried to free the gun from his hand. There was this great man, towering over the small man and with all his strength it took him more than a minute to take that gun.

Another man, atop the table, was trying to kick the gunman in the face. "Bastard . . . kill him," he shouted. And he would have.

Kennedy had waited until his victory was secure in the California primary before he came

—United Press International

The suspect as he was taken from hotel.

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down to talk to his workers. There was a huge crowd in the ballroom. They had waited for several hours.

About 12:15 a.m. (3:15 EDT) the senator's press aides entered the working press room adjoining the ballroom. They said Kennedy would come in a matter of minutes to thank his workers and make a statement for television.

A big crowd filled the lobby outside, and it was decided it would be easier to bring the candidate through the kitchen corridor into the ballroom.

Then the senator came. He had been in Malibu during the day and picked up a fresh sun tan. His press aide, Richard Drayne, preceded him. There were few people in the corridor —some kitchen workers and some television cameramen forwarned of his arrival.

Kennedy began his speech with a remark about the shutout victory that Don Drysdale had just pitched for the Los Angeles Dodgers. It went over big.

I listened to him speak for a few minutes, then walked into the press room, because you could not hear the senator in the roar of the crowd. The reception was better on the television in the press room.

Kennedy had said that after his speech he would meet with a small group of reporters in the working press room.

A few seconds before he ended his speech, I left the television and went to the door that led to a corridor behind the ballroom stage and off the kitchen. Kennedy would come off the stage and walk down this corridor.

The Moment

I was only a few feet inside the corridor, walking toward Kennedy, when I saw his head bobbing in the crowd. We were 25 or 30 feet apart. The assailant was between us.

Then there were the shots.

They said there were eight of them. Their flash lit up the corridor. I remember thinking there were about five. They came quickly and I wasn't counting.

Someone said they were firecrackers. There had been some of that in the rally in San Francisco's Chinatown Monday.

But there was no mistake about this. Someone had been shot.

I ran down the corridor. People bunched in front of me and I jumped on the steel serving table, past the assailant beneath me on my left, and saw Robert Kennedy on the floor in the gray light.

People were screaming: "Get a doctor." "Get back and give him air."

They swore and cursed each other.

For a few seconds I did not notice the struggle directly beneath me. Then I looked down and saw the gun. Grier held the assailant and was attempting to take the gun from his hand. The man next to me was shouting, "Kill him!"

When Grier finally shook the gun from the assailant's hand, a man next to me picked it up. Bill Barry and Rafer Johnson, Kennedy's other two bodyguards, scrambled to get the weapon—they were afraid the man would kill the gunman.

Then there was a struggle to hold the assailant. They did not want to let him go and Rosie Grier did not want him killed and said so. They picked the assailant up by the legs and hauled him away from Kennedy.

A Reluctance

There was turmoil in the ballroom, Kennedy's brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, went to the stage and asked the people to clear the room. The assailant was still in the corridor behind the stage, and so was Kennedy. A doctor came in and attended him.

It seemed that the special officers assigned to the party were reluctant to act. They kept away from the assassin and it seemed a long time before they started to take any one of the four persons who were shot to the hospital.

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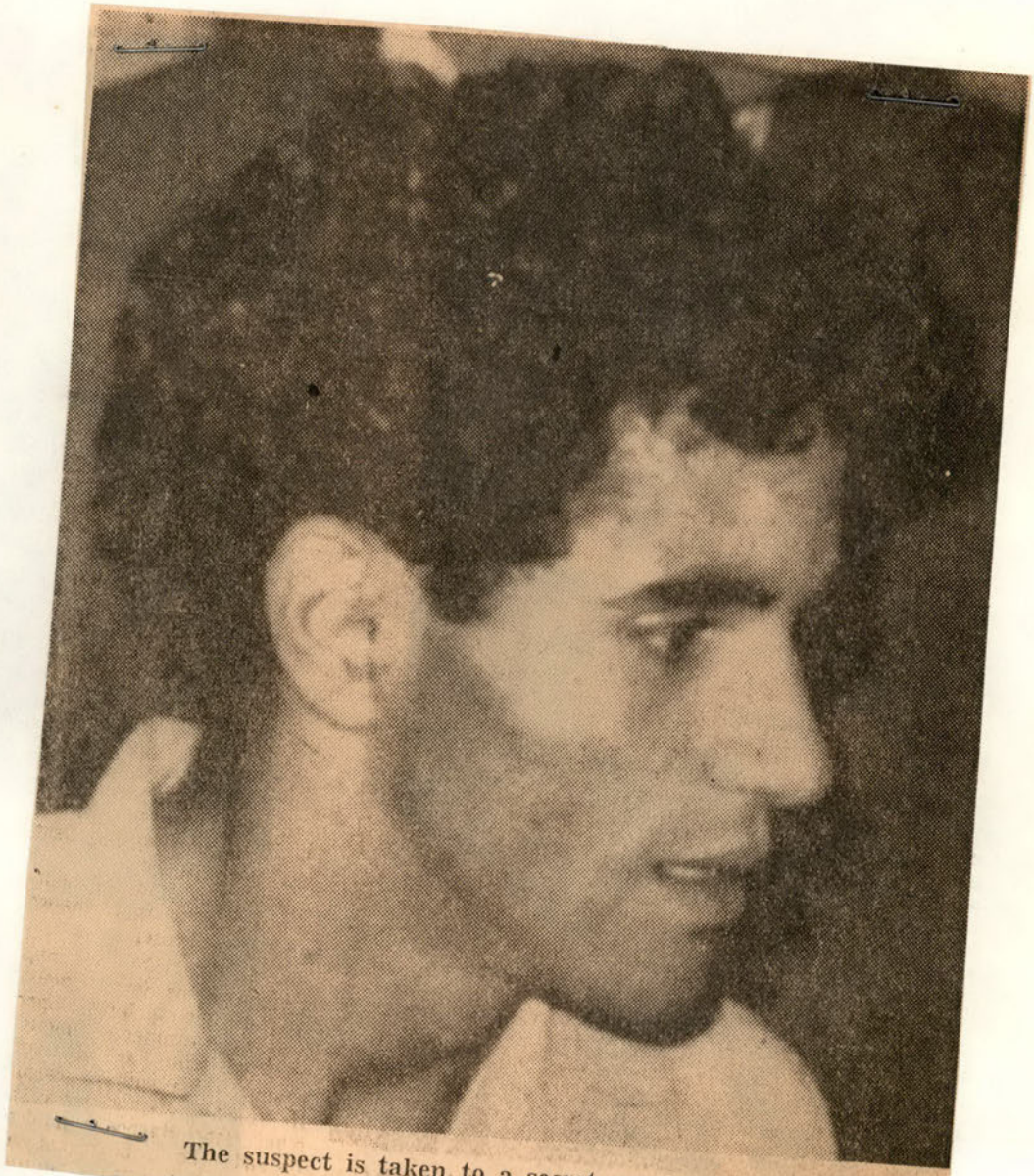

The suspect is taken to a secret arraignment.

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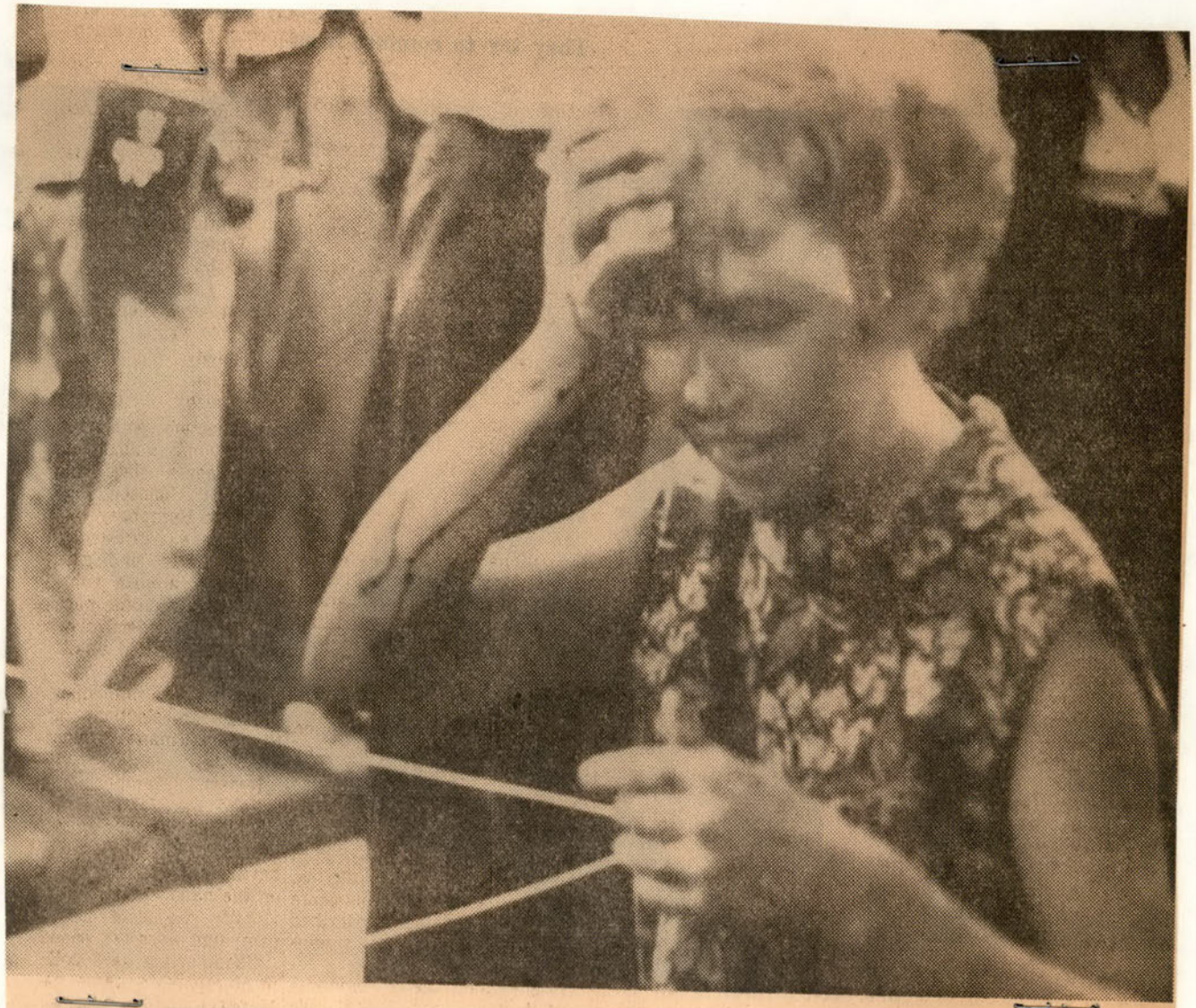

Elizabeth Evans of Saugus, Calif., holds handkerchief to her forehead grazed by bullet.

—Associated Press

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6 OF 10 KENNEDY CHILDREN WITH HIM ON TRAGIC DAY

By a Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Six of Robert Kennedy's 10 children were with him in Los Angeles on the day he was shot.

They will be returning to Washington, it was announced by the Kennedy staff, some time later today on an Air Force plane. Accompanying them will be Col. and Mrs. John Glenn, close friends of the Kennedy family. Glenn, the first American astronaut to circle the earth, has been campaigning on behalf of Kennedy in a number of primaries.

The Air Force plane was furnished the Kennedy family at the request of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Kennedy children here to see their father complete his California campaign are Courtney, Kerry, Matthew, Christopher, David and Michael.

Their mother is remaining in the hospital at the side of her husband. She is expecting her 11th child late next fall.

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THE KENNEDYS

Tragedy, Violence Have Stalked Family

By United Press International

Tragedy and violence have stalked the closely knit Kennedy family since Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., eldest among four sons and five daughters of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., was killed on a volunteer flying mission in Europe in World War II.

A daughter, Kathleen, wife of the Marquis of Hartington, was killed May 3, 1948, when a chartered airplane crashed in mountains in southern France. Her husband, Lord Hartington, had been killed in action in France in 1944.

The late President John F. Kennedy was slain by two bullets from an assassin's rifle while driving in a motorcade through downtown Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Edward M. Kennedy, a U.S. senator from Massachusetts, was injured critically in a plane crash in New England in June, 1964, but recovered and was able to resume his political career.

One sister, Rosemary, is in a mental institution in Wisconsin.

The other Kennedy daughters are Mrs. Patricia Lawford, divorced wife of actor Peter Lawford; Mrs. Jean Smith, wife of Stephen Smith, who handled the Kennedy family financial matters, and Mrs. Eunice Shriver, wife of the present ambassador to France.

Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., multimillionaire father of the family, suffered a crippling stroke Dec. 19, 1961, and has been under constant care since.

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Suspect Quizzed, Won't Give Name

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The suspect in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy refuses to identify himself and has said but one word — "yes" — since his arrest, Police Chief Thomas Reddin said today.

"He just sits there and says nothing," Reddin told a news conference.

The man is the only known suspect, he said.

The chief said Kennedy's assailant fired all eight shots in an Iver Johnson .22 caliber pistol at the New York Senator.

Four or five other persons were wounded.

Reddin gave these details:

The suspect carried a few scraps of paper, not identified, but had no identification. "We made a skin search of him, checking that he had nothing on him to take his life." He is under 24-hour guard.

"We have advised him of his rights. He doesn't want a lawyer now."

Questioning continues at Central Jail, with a representative of the district attorney's office. Any statements will be tape recorded, which Reddin says was not done after the Dallas assassination in 1963 of Kennedy's brother, President John F. Kennedy.

"We describe him as a male Caucasian, around 25, 5 feet 5 and about 120 pounds, swarthy complexion. His hair is described as wiry or bushy."

The gun is the only evidence.

Reddin gave this account of the shooting:

"Sen. Kennedy walked from the ballroom with members of his party to another room and that was when the shots were fired. Rosie Grier (giant tackle for the Los Angeles Rams) seized the suspect and handed the weapon to Rafer Johnson (former Olympic decathlon star, lately a Kennedy aide).

"When the shots were fired pandemonium broke out. There were early reports of three suspects. We are now reasonably sure there's only one."

In Washington, the Justice Department said the suspect's fingerprints had been sent from the FBI office in Los Angeles to Washington to aid in identification.

—Associated Press

Police hustle suspect out of the hotel.

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Kennedy Gets Easy Victory In S. Dakota

A-10

By Robert C. Jensen
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy scored a major political victory in Vice President Humphrey's native state of South Dakota last night.

The pro-Kennedy delegation in the Democratic presidential primary easily outpolled a slate running under President Johnson's name but supporting Humphrey.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's slate finished a distant third.

With 91% of South Dakota's 1582 precincts reporting, the vote in the Democratic presidential primary was:

Johnson	**17,702 (31.0%)**
Kennedy	**27,978 (48.8%)**
McCarthy	**11,600 (20.2%)**

In the Republican balloting, with 91% of the precincts reporting, Nixon was drawing 61,238 votes.

Nixon was the only candidate listed on the ballot and no write-ins are permitted.

Humphrey supporters had made an open and full-scale bid to defeat Kennedy in South Dakota, a state where Humphrey grew up and maintained close ties.

The Humphrey camp used as its vehicle the slate of delegates pledged to President Johnson before he announced he would not seek re-election.

The 26 delegate-votes were less important to Humphrey than a strong showing of popular support against that of his two rivals for the presidential nomination.

The strategy of the Humphrey camp backfired when Kennedy received about one-half the total votes, although he invested only two days of campaign time in the state.

McCarthy campaigned for less than a day in South Dakota and his third place finish was not unexpected.

William Dougherty, Kennedy's campaign manager in South Dakota, had said before the election, "It's a heads I win, tails you lose proposition. If he (Humphrey) wins, they'll say it's a Humphrey victory. If he loses, they'll say it's a Johnson loss."

Humphrey supporters said last night they believed Humphrey could have won if there had been an official slate. They pointed out that a newspaper poll conducted 10 days before Humphrey announced his candidacy on April 27 showed him leading Kennedy by 48 per cent to 33 per cent, with 15 per cent for McCarthy.

The South Dakota primary was the only one Humphrey could have entered but he stayed out, his supporters said, because a victory in his native state would have been called a "phony triumph" with little or no political significance.

Humphrey supporters also are quick to point out that no direct financial support was channeled from Washington to the Humphrey effort in South Dakota.

Today's victory gave Kennedy a sweep of all three mid-Western primaries he entered —Indiana, Nebraska and South Dakota. He joined the presidential race too late to run in Wisconsin. McCarthy won Wisconsin over President Johnson.

The Johnson slate trailed Kennedy in the farming areas of the east and the cattle counties in western South Dakota and in nearly all the city areas. The big exception was in Beadle County, where Humphrey's mother lives and where the family has a drug store at Huron.

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file

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Former Vice President Nixon was unopposed on the Republican ballot and picked up South Dakota's 14 delegate-votes. His tally appeared likely to nearly match the combined total of the three Democratic presidential slates.

Sen. George McGovern was unopposed for the Democratic renomination for a second term. He will face former Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

The Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor also were unopposed. They are State Attorney General Frank L. Farrar, the Republican who wants to succeed Gov. Nils A. Boe, who is ineligible for a third consecutive term, and Democratic State Chairman Robert M. Chamberlin, who is heading the slate pledged to

Republican Rep. E. Y. Berry defeated Robert Schumacher, a Rapid City attorney in the congressional primary in the Second District. He will face Democrat David Garner of Rapid City in November. In the First District, Frank Denholm of Brookings upset former State Rep. Boyd Bennett of Flandreau. Republican Rep. Ben Reifel was unopposed in the primary.

Humphrey backers waged a well-financed campaign to win votes for the slate pledged to President Johnson. And the Vice President himself gave the effort a sort of unofficial boost by two well-publicized appearances in the state in the last four weeks.

On one of them, Humphrey delivered the commencement address May 24 to the graduating class of Doland High School, where he graduated in 1929.

In the last two weeks the Humphrey supporters had put on a saturation campaign of television, radio and newspaper advertising to make it clear that a vote for the Johnson slate is a vote for native son Humphrey.

Newspaper advertisements said: "In our June 4 primary, we have the opportunity and the honor of being the first state to endorse, in a public primary, the presidential candidacy of a native South Dakotan. The Chamberlin slate of delegates has expressed its preference for the support of Hubert H. Humphrey at the nominating convention since the withdrawal of President Lyndon B. Johnson."

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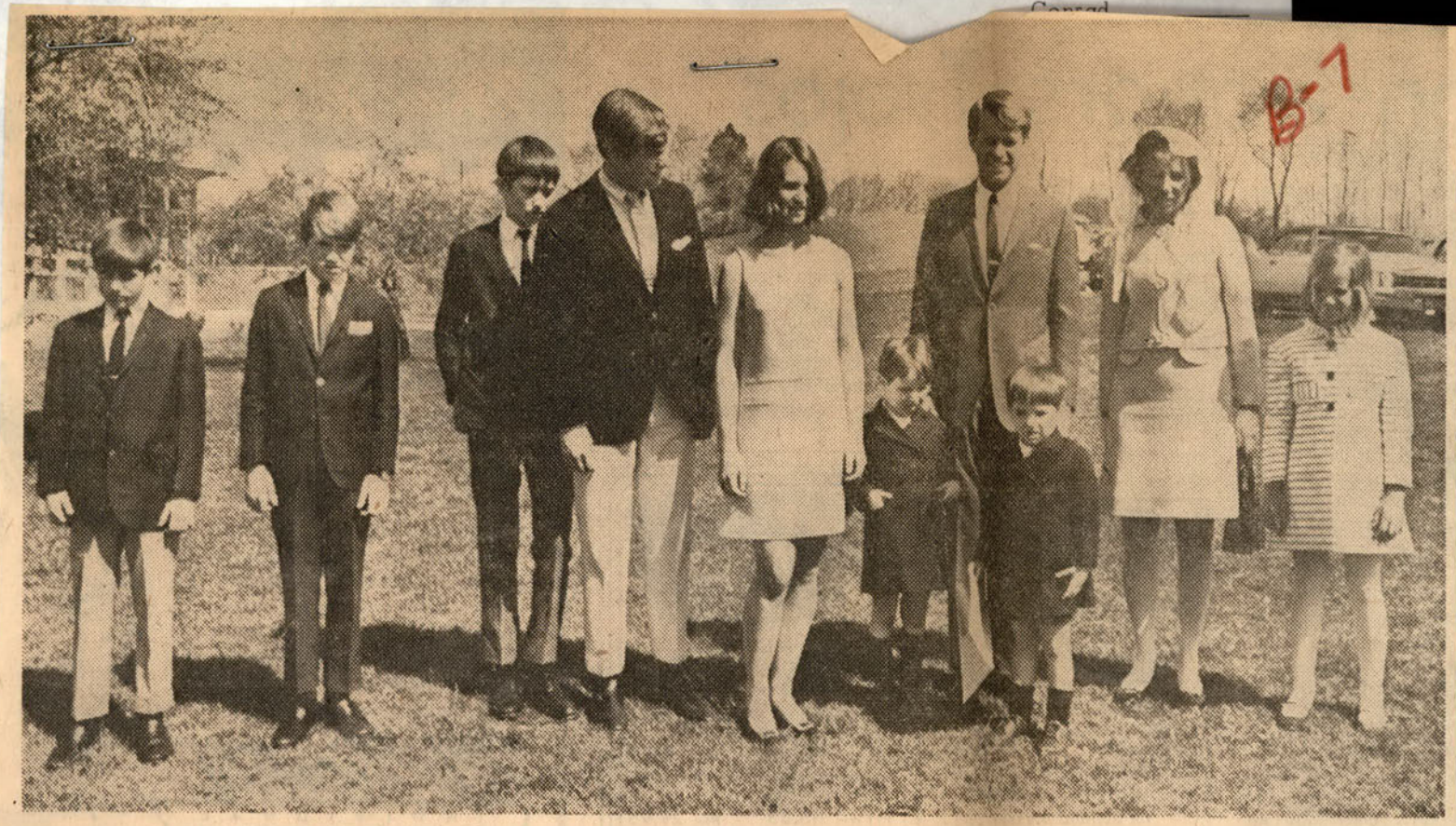

-UPI

ON EASTER ~~SUNDAY~~

Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy and eight of their children leave St. Luke's Catholic Church in McLean, Va. after attending Easter mass. Left to right are Michael, David, Robert, Joseph, Kathleen, Matthew, Sen. Kennedy, Christopher, Mrs. Kennedy and Mary.

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Dawn Breaks in McLean

By DONNIE RADCLIFFE
Star Staff Writer

Idling motors of three Fairfax County police cruisers broke the silence of dawn this morning in McLean, Va.

Hickory Hill, the stately white home of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was quietly taken under protection at 4:30 a.m., shortly after news of the California tragedy was transmitted by Telex into the police headquarters.

Earlier things were quite normal in the hometown of the man who hoped to move to the White House.

Few street lights burned because there aren't many street lights. Few dogs barked because in suburbia, dogs, like their masters, go to bed early.

Only at Hickory Hill was there any sign of activity. And even it was minimal, with only a few lights glowing softly in three upstairs windows.

Not until dawn did the neighborhood around the Kennedy house begin to rouse.

ROOSTER CROWS

Then a rooster crowed and a dog barked, disturbed perhaps by the uncommon commotion of the police cars.

Officers who had taken up protective vigil outside the estate were polite, but obviously shaken by the news that another Kennedy had been the target of a gunman.

"I don't know what the world is coming to," said one.

"It's not the world, it's the people in it," answered Charles Norfolk, the lieutenant in charge.

Norfolk conferred briefly with members of the Kennedy staff inside the house, then informed his men and a growing crowd of newsmen there would be no trespassing whatsoever.

"The people who live here want no one on the premises. We're maintaining a surveillance indefinitely and no one goes inside who isn't authorized."

Those authorized, at first, really meant only one person, a young secretary in Kennedy's campaign headquarters. But before long the authorized list began to grow as Kennedy staff and friends began arriving to see if they could help.

The Rev. Richard McSorlay, a teacher at George-

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town University, said he was asked to be "with the children."

"I was informed that young Robert Kennedy was here. That's why I was asked to come," he told newsmen.

Sally Irish, a Hickory Hill secretary to Mrs. Kennedy, waited her turn behind Joe Gargan, a Kennedy cousin, to be cleared for admittance.

"Most of the children are in the west," she said.

"Douglas (the baby) is the only one at home," said Gargan who was in the car ahead of her.

Of the Kennedy menagerie, all but Freckles was at Hickory Hill. Earlier in the evening the Senator had told the crowd at his Los Angeles victory reception that the dog who has been campaigning with him in the west "retired early, confident of victory."

The most vocal of the pets left at home were Brumus, the Newfoundland, and Panda, the English sheep dog. Brumus kept watch on the front porch while Panda policed the driveway.

ACCOMPANIES MAID

At one point he accompanied a maid to the road in front of the house, sniffing police and newsmen en route.

When asked to comment on activities inside the house, the maid said, "I'm awfully sorry, I'm so upset I can't talk."

Shortly after 6 a.m., Chief U.S. Marshal James J. McShain arrived at Hickory Hill to disperse the crowd. He said absolutely no announcements would be given from the house and all queries were routed through the Kennedy campaign headquarters in Washington.

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Before his tragic shooting, Sen. Robert Kennedy with wife Ethel by his side, talks to newsmen in Los Angeles.

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UPI-127
ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES
THE GUN USED IN THE SHOOTING WAS TRACED BY POLICE AS HAVING BEEN IN THE POSSESSION LAST NOVEMBER OF A GEORGE CHARLES ERHARD OF PASADENA, CALIF. WHOSE AGE WAS GIVEN AS 18. A TELEPHONE CALL TO THE ERHARDS WAS ANSWERED BY A WOMAN WHO SAID GEORGE ERHARD WAS NOT AT HOME. SHE HUNG UP WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE GUN.
POLICE RECORDS SHOWED THE GUN WAS PURCHASED IN LOS ANGELES IN 1965 AND SUBSEQUENTLY WAS GIVEN TO A WOMAN IN MARIN COUNTY NEAR SAN FRANCISCO. THE WOMAN SAID SHE GAVE THE GUN TO GEORGE ERHARD LAST NOVEMBER OR EARLY DECEMBER.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Shooting Expected to Hasten House Action on Crime Bill

By ROBERT K. WALSH
Star Staff Writer

Congressional Democratic and Republican leaders said that the assassination attempt against Sen. Robert F. Kennedy undoubtedly would hasten enactment of the anticrime bill awaiting House consideration today.

Declaring that "the temper of the House will be for quick action," Speaker John W. McCormack said that House leaders still intend to have the House vote this afternoon on whether to send the Senate-amended bill to a House-Senate conference committee.

McCormick indicated that he is not sure now that the House will send the legislation to a conference which might involve prolonged discussion.

Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford said he believes that the shooting of Sen. Kennedy might cause many GOP members as well as Democrats to oppose that move. Instead, many more House members might press for prompt acceptance of the Senate version.

Such acceptance would send the measure to President Johnson without further delay.

"The tragedy in Los Angeles undoubtedly will speed up action on the bill," Ford said. "The biggest impact probably will be on the gun control provisions in the bill. It might even result later in still stronger legislation of that kind."

Ford emphasized that he had not yet consulted with Republican colleagues and had not had time to weigh the effects of the assassination attempt on other crime control proposals pending in Congress.

He raised the possibility that most members of the House would reject the motion scheduled to be made today by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Cellar, D-N.Y.

That motion, authorized by the full committee yesterday, would be to send to conference the comparatively mild bill passed by the House last August and the much tougher measure adopted by the Senate two weeks ago, 72-4.

Celler has vehemently opposed several amendments voted by the Senate.

Ford and McCormick said that the Los Angeles tragedy might have an effect on the House Rules Committee which is considering a resolution to have the House accept the Senate version.

That resolution, sponsored by Rep. John J. Anderson, R-Ill., could not be taken up in the House until tomorrow, except by unanimous consent, if it is cleared by the Rules Committee today.

McCormick said he thinks the House should approve the Celler motion. The assassination attempt against Kennedy, he said, would assure reasonably prompt agreement by the conferees and subsequent approval by the House and Senate.

McCormick noted, however, that "two or three courses are open to the House" — adoption of the Celler motion, adoption of a further motion to instruct the House conferees to insist on acceptance of the Senate amendments, or rejection of the Celler motion and later approval of a separate resolution to take the Senate version.

McCormick would not speculate on what the House might do.

Rep. Paul B. Rogers, D-Fla., said he would go through with his previously announced plan if the House approves the Celler motion to send the bill to conference. He said he would make a further motion to have the House instruct its conferees to insist on the Senate amendments.

Rogers, however, declared that "it now is more essential than ever that we enact this legislation as quickly as possible." He indicated that he would support any move to accept the Senate version immediately. He recalled that he recently introduced a House resolution similar to Anderson's.

Rogers said that because of the assassination attempt the House today "might well reject" the Celler motion. Rules Committee clearance of the Anderson resolution, he said, would be a strong incentive for members of both parties to reject the conference method and open the way for a direct and quick vote on whether to take the Senate bill without change.

He favors sending the conflicting versions to conference in the hope of knocking out or modifying those provisions. He has said he would rather "sacrifice" the basic bill than take the Senate provisions he said would overturn Supreme Court rulings restricting use of confessions and police interrogation and of wiretapping.

The legislation, as revised by the Senate, would authorize federal outlays of $100 million the first year and $300 million the second year to help states and communities handle organized crime as well as riots and other civil disturbances. The states rather than the federal government would allocate most of the money.

Another major section would ban interstate mail order sales of revolvers and pistols and over-the-counter sales of such weapons to minors and to nonresidents. It would also forbid possession of any kind of firearms by felons, mental incompetents, dishonorably discharged veterans and aliens illegally in this country.

The most controversial provisions would authorize police wiretapping and bugging operations in the investigation of a long list of crimes and would undercut the Supreme Court's Miranda, Mallory and other decisions limiting the use of confessions, time of arraignment, and under methods of questioning suspects.

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Attempt Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Los Angeles, Calif.
6/5/68

SAC (KENDALL)

Kennedy Is Shot Critically After Calif. Win, Suspect Held

The Washington Post
Times Herald A-1
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Daily News (New York)
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United Press International

Robert F. Kennedy: Shot as the crowd surged

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Struck in Head, Hip; During Celebration; 3 Others Wounded

From News Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (Wednesday)—Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, was shot early today minutes after he claimed his victory in the California primary.

He was pronounced in critical condition at Central Receiving Hospital from three wounds—two in the head and one in the hip.

At 4 a.m. (EDT) he was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Later Kennedy was transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital.

The shooting at the Ambassador Hotel turned the Kennedy victory celebration into a scene of horror and pandemonium.

Kennedy was reportedly conscious and talking after being struck by the series of shots. Almost immediately after the shooting a young man of Latin appearance in dungarees was seen being taken into custody.

The shots were fired about 3:20 a.m. EDT. At least three other men were reported wounded, Paul Schrade of the Steelworkers Union, ABC unit manager William Wiesel and Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles.

Priest Offers a Rosary

A priest, near the scene of the shooting, said he approached the fallen Senator. "I gave him the rosary and he clenched it tightly and I was pushed away. There was blood on his head."

Kennedy's wife, Ethel, expecting her 11th child, knelt by her husband before he was taken to the hospital. Her face was masked with shock.

The California victor had just left the ballroom of the Ambassador and was walking along a service corridor outside the kitchen. There was a normal crush of reporters, photographers and spectators.

At least five shots were fired, according to eyewitnesses, by a man who had been standing by a service cart.

After he was struck, Kennedy lay in a pool of blood while efforts were made to find a doctor. His brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, stood on the podium of the ballroom shouting for a doctor.

A bus boy reported that Kennedy gasped at one point. "Is everybody okay? Is everybody okay?"

Negro Olympic star Rafer Johnson and Los Angeles Ram tackle Roosevelt Grier, both of whom had been campaigning with Kennedy, reportedly seized the assailant. An accomplice was reportedly also taken into custody.

Joe La Hive, a member of Kennedy's headquarters staff, said he and another aide participated in the capture.

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Times Herald
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Daily News (New York)
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The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

-0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
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Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

"We both looked at Bobby and then we both grabbed the gunman and threw him up on a table. The guy grabbed his gun and handed it to Rafer Johnson and we turned the guy over to police," said La Hive.

David Jayne, an ABC producer in Los Angeles, said he "heard several loud noises like popping firecrackers" and he dived to the ground. When he looked up Kennedy had fallen in front of him.

Emergency Treatment

One physician on the scene was quoted as saying that the Senator was going to be all right. But Kennedy was reported to be unconscious at the Central Receiving Hospital, where last rites were administered.

The assailant was described as an olive-skinned man of about 25. One witness said that he heard the gunman "shout something about saving the country."

There was an interval of about 60 seconds between the first shot and the later burst of gunfire. It was the ensuing flurry that finally awakened the victory celebrants to what had happened.

Emergency treatment was given to Kennedy at the Central Receiving Hospital, where doctors administered shots and intravenous fluid. It was while he was there that Father Thomas Teacha from St. Basil's Church was called in to administer the last rites.

Less than a half hour later the New York Senator was taken to Good Samaritan for surgery. Kennedy press aide Frank Mankiewicz described the Senator as in "stable condition" there.

"He was breathing well. He had a good heart beat," the aide said.

The shooting and ensuing bedlam was reported on live television. It was an irony reminiscent of the murder of his brother's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. The scene on the screen registered the same atmosphere of hysteria, disarray and mute shock.

There were cries of "Kill him! Lynch him!" as some in the crowd tried to grapple for the assailant. Kennedy's bodyguard, William Barry, and Grier shielded the suspect from the crowd.

The news of the shooting spread quickly through Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's election headquarters at the Beverly Hilton Hotel and threw a pall over a noisy crowd there.

McCarthy was awakened and went immediately to the ballroom of his hotel. He asked that the crowd there join him in a moment of silent prayer.

President Johnson was advised of the shooting immediately, but the White House withheld comment. A spokesman for Gov. Ronald Reagan said the California Chief Executive deplored the shooting and offered "whatever assistance that we can make available" to help apprehend the assailants.

The Senator's brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, telephoned the family home in Hyannis, Mass., from California and reported the shooting. The Senator's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, were not awakened, however. The father is a semi-invalid as a result of a stroke several years ago.

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Kennedy Had Just Won Two Major State Races

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (Wednesday) — Twin victories in the California and South Dakota primaries moved Sen. Robert F. Kennedy back into the Democratic presidential race today.

Kennedy had just thanked campaign workers for their help and was on his way to address another group of supporters when he was shot at a Los Angeles hotel.

Early this morning, a sampling of votes from Los Angeles County showed Kennedy had overtaken Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's early lead in California, capturing the State's rich prize of 174 convention votes.

Hours earlier, Kennedy had wrapped up a prestige-building win over a slate running under President Johnson's name but supporting Vice President Humphrey in Humphrey's native state of South Dakota.

McCarthy finished a badly beaten third in South Dakota, but he told his supporters here this morning, "We have just begun to fight."

The vote count in California was agonizingly slow, delayed by breakdowns in computers and a snarl in a new electronic voting system in Los Angeles. But three hours after the polls closed, NBC News joined CBS in declaring Kennedy the projected winner. NBC projected Kennedy at nearly 50 per cent of the vote.

The raw vote returns seesawed between Kennedy and McCarthy even after the projections of a solid Kennedy victory.

A third slate, nominally uncommitted but supported by prominent California backers of Humphrey, trailed far behind.

With 20% of California's 28,573 precincts reporting, the vote in the Democratic presidential primary was:

Kennedy .. 229,018 (43.9%)
Lynch slate 69,410 (13.3%)
McCarthy . 222,766 (42.8%)

In the Republican balloting, with 19% of the precincts reporting, Gov. Ronald Reagan was drawing 210,264 votes.

Reagan was the only candidate listed on the ballot and no write-ins are permitted.

Kennedy's two victories erased—at least partially—the setback he suffered last week, when McCarthy upset him in the Oregon primary. The stage appeared to be set for a bruising fight for delegates between Humphrey and Kennedy in the 11 weeks remaining before the Democratic Convention opens in Chicago on Aug. 26.

The victories in South Dakota and California restored Kennedy's credentials in the presidential race, but did not provide any immediate measure of his ability to unite the anti-Administrative Democrats for the showdown with Humphrey.

Kennedy hinted strongly that he would drop out of the race if McCarthy beat him here, as he did in Oregon last week. McCarthy, who lost to Kennedy in May in Indiana and Nebraska, insisted just as strongly that he would carry on—no matter what.

But practical politicians in both camps agreed in advance that whoever won California —and its rich bag of 174 convention votes, more than one-eighth of the 1312 needed for nomination—would automatically become the principal challenger to Vice President Humphrey at the Democratic Convention in Chicago in August.

Humphrey, happy to see his rivals quarreling with each other, adopted a hands-off attitude toward the third slate in the California primary, an uncommitted delegation led by State Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch consisting mainly of pro-Administration party officials.

The Kennedy-McCarthy bat-

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CALIFORNIA, From A1

tle in California was the briefest but most bitter in the chain of encounters reaching back through Indiana, Nebraska and Oregon. Both men threw everything they had in the way of organization, money and personal energy into the one-week campaign, knowing that this was their last test of strength, except for delegate contests in each individual congressional district in New York on June 18.

Kennedy had been a pronounced favorite to win California from the moment he joined McCarthy in challenging President Johnson's renomination. But, McCarthy's upset victory over Kennedy in Oregon last Tuesday gave his underdog California campaign a psychological and financial boost.

Polls taken over the weekend showed Kennedy leading, but with McCarthy closing the gap.

The struggle became increasingly personal, with each candidate complaining of "misleading" and "unfair" tactics in the other's advertising. Yet when Kennedy and McCarthy met for the first and only time in their entire 3-month campaign in a televised discussion program in San Francisco Saturday night, their exchanges were guarded and polite.

Immediately afterwards, however, McCarthy resumed of "scare tactics" on the race issue. What aroused McCarthy's ire was Kennedy's statement during the televised program that McCarthy's plan for aiding Negroes amounted to a proposal to "take 10,000 black people and move them into Orange County," a predominantly white suburban area south of Los Angeles.

McCarthy accused Kennedy of using tactics that "could increase suspicion and distrust among the races." He also said Kennedy's argument that aid must be directed toward improving life in the slums amounted to "practical apartheid," a statement that Kennedy characterized as a sign of "desperation" on McCarthy's part.

The counterpart to this bid for the white suburban vote was the intense McCarthy campaign—employing recorded praise of the Senator by the late Martin Luther King Jr. and endorsement by prominent California Negroes—to reduce the overwhelming margin Kennedy had won from Negro voters in previous primaries.

Accompanying this was a separate and continuing argument between the two men as to who had been earliest and most consistent in his opposition to the Vietnam war.

As personal relations worsened between Kennedy and McCarthy, Humphrey backers in the State stepped up their advertising campaign for the Lynch delegation, in an obvious bid to keep either Kennedy or McCarthy from reaching 50 per cent of the total vote.

By claiming that neither challenger had been able to win the allegiance of the majority of Democrats in the states where they had run, the Humphrey men hope to be able to obliterate the psychological significance of the primaries on the ultimate convention choices.

Until today, McCarthy had topped 50 per cent only in Wisconsin, where his sole rival, President Johnson, withdrew from the race on the eve of the voting. Kennedy had gone over 50 per cent only in Nebraska and the District of Columbia, winning Indiana by a plurality and losing to McCarthy in Oregon.

Awaited almost as eagerly as the California returns was the attack, accusing Kennedy a signal from Kennedy and McCarthy about the possibility of their joining forces to combat Humphrey at the convention.

Kennedy said a week ago that he would "abide by the decision" of the California electorate—a strong hint that he would quit the race if beaten here. He did not pledge to aid McCarthy under those circumstances, but many of those close to him predicted the Senator would take that step, because of his opposition to Administration policies in Vietnam and at home that Humphrey has been defending.

McCarthy was adamant about rejecting talks of a "coalition" if he were defeated, but some of his young campaign associates have indicated privately that they would be willing to work for (Kennedy) if he won California. Overtures from Kennedy himself reached some McCarthy aides yesterday and today.

The Kuchel-Rafferty battle in the Republican senatorial primary was a classic confrontation between the liberal and conservative wings of the California GOP. Kuchel, who went to the Senate in 1953 as an appointee of then Gov. Earl Warren, was the last survivor of the war era of liberal Republicanism remaining in high office in the State.

Rafferty was a hero of the same conservative forces that carried the 1964 California primary for Barry Goldwater over Rockfeller and that nominated and elected Reagan as Governor in 1966. As School Superintendent, Rafferty became a free-swinging critic of "progressive" notions in education, law, welfare and other fields. Reagan, pursuing his own presidential ambitions, remained neutral in the Kuchel-Rafferty race.

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